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ICONOGRAPHIA SCOTICA:

OR

P O R T R A I T S

OF

ILLUSTRIOUS PERSONS

OF

S C O T L A N D,

ENGRAVED FROM THE MOST AUTHENTIC PAINTINGS, &c.

WITH

T H E I R L I V E S

COMPILED FROM THE WORKS OF THE BEST INFORMED AND MODERN WRITERS EXTANT,

MANUSCRIPT as well as PRINTED,

CONTAINING MANY CURIOUS

BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES AND PARTICULARS,

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED;

THE WHOLE AUTHENTICATED WITH

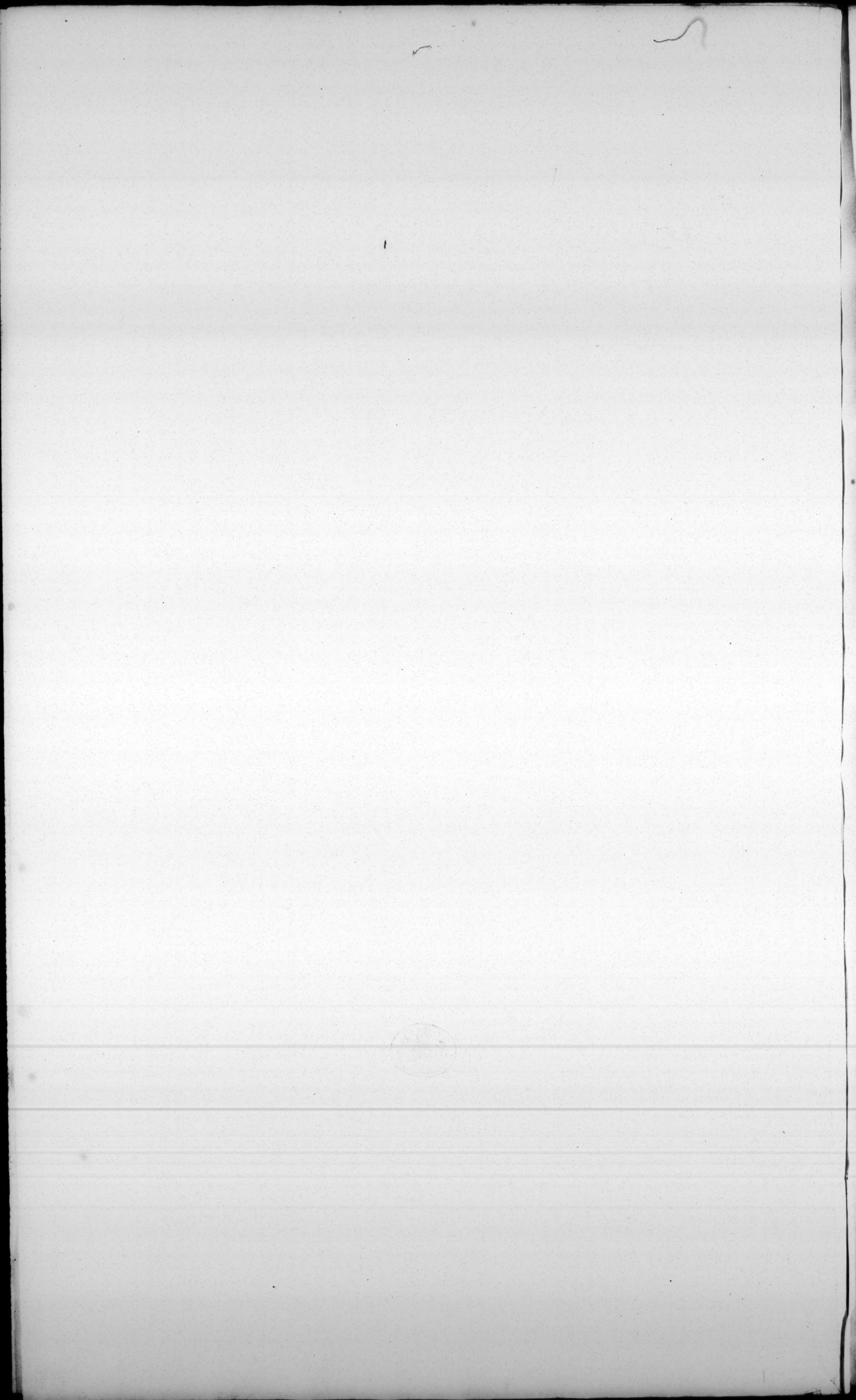
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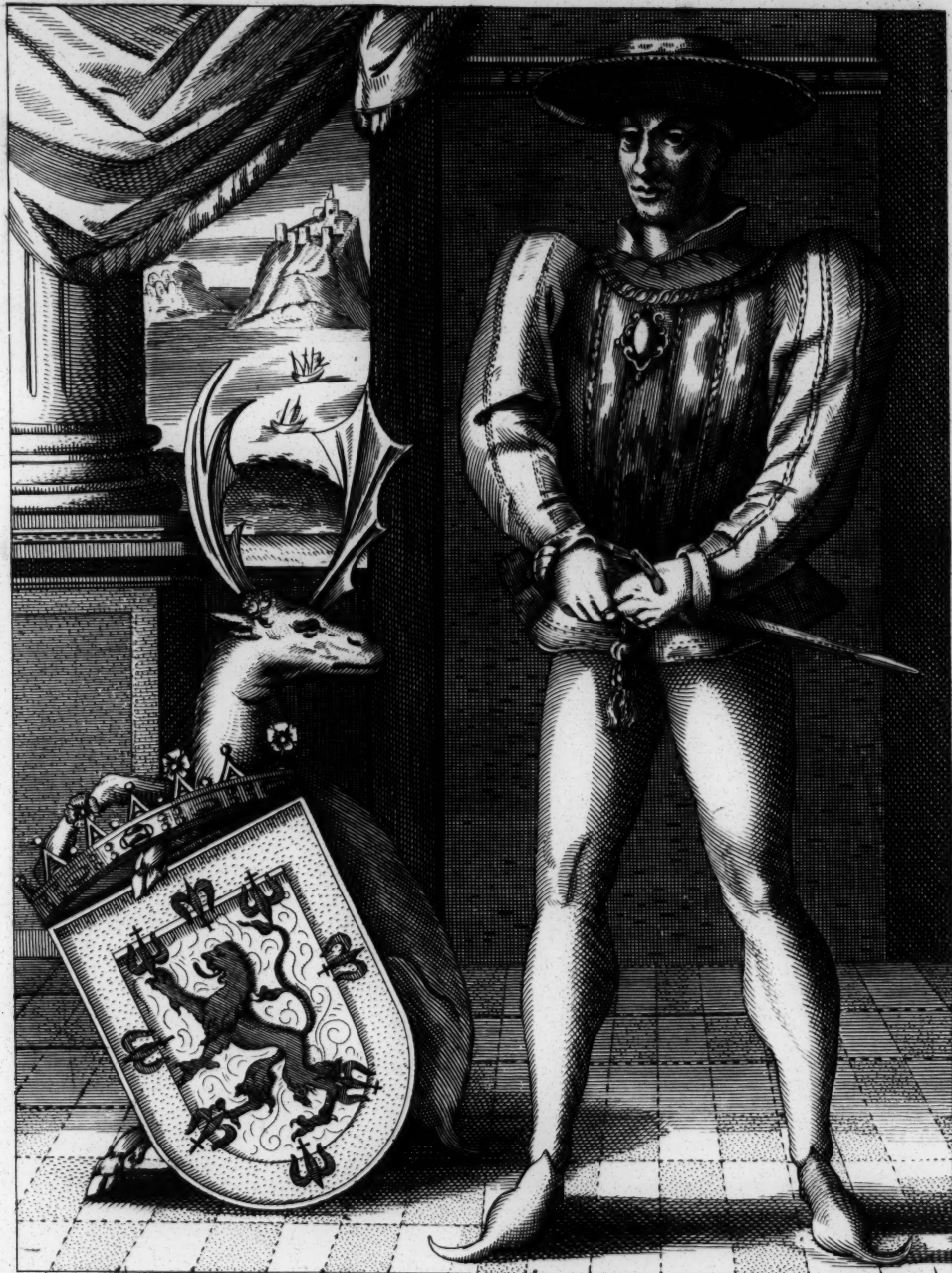
BY *JOHN SMITH,*
OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

London.

Printed for ROBERT WILKINSON, No. 58, CORNHILL:

Where may be had, a Collection of Sixty-five Views in Scotland, consisting of Cities, Towns, Castles, Cathedrals, &c.

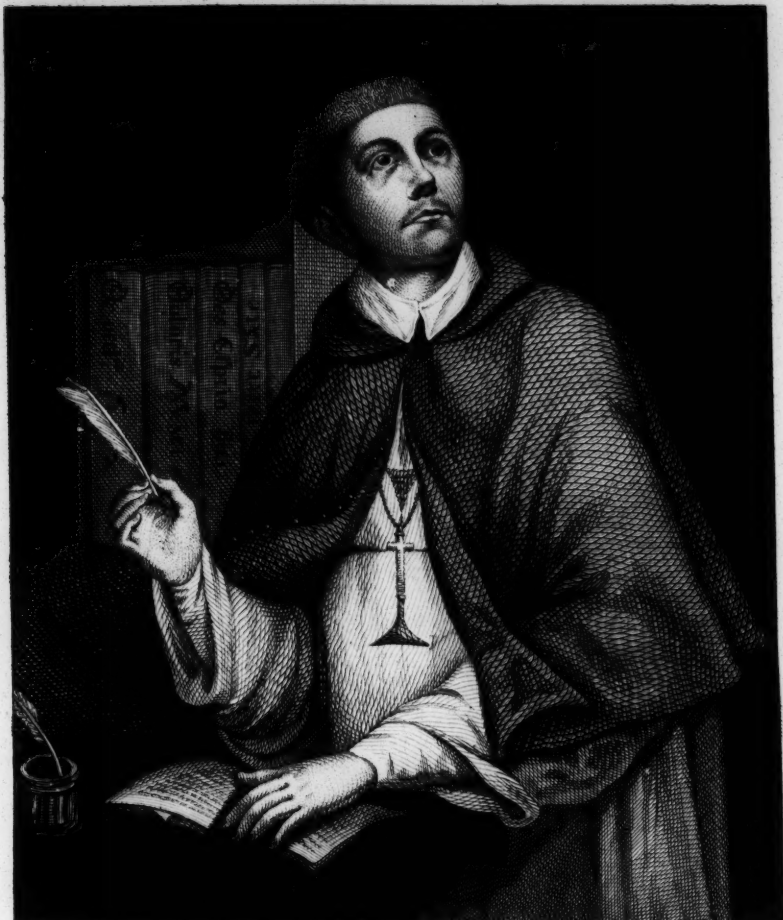




IACOBVS DEI GRATIA. SCOTOR. etc. REX.

Engraved from a Scarce Print in the Possession of George Thalmers Esq.

London: Published 1 Jan^o 1798 by Robert Wilkinson N^o 58 Cornhill.



Ele. S. D. f. Jorge innes. natural de escocia ministro Provincial y uicario
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GEORGE INNES

Engraved from an Original picture in the Collection of the Society of Antiquaries Edinburgh.

London Published Jan. 29. 1798. by Robert Wilkinson N^o 58. Cornhill.



DAVID BEATON, CARDINAL,
Archbishop of St. Andrews and Lord-Chancellor of Scotland.
*From an Original Picture in the Duke of Hamilton's
Apartments, in Holycroft House.*

London, Published Jan^y 1798 by Robert Wilkinson, No 58, Cornhill.

Cardinal B E A T O N.

DAVID BEATON was descended from an ancient (*a*) family in the Shire of Fife, in North Britain, and born in the year 1494, in the reign of King James IV. of Scotland; he was son to John Beaton, Laird of Balfour, and was educated at the University of Saint (*b*) Andrews, where he went through a course of studies, and polite literature and philosophy; he discovered very good parts, and applied himself closely to the acquisition of learning; which induced his uncle, James (*c*) Beaton, then Archbishop of Glasgow, and afterwards of Saint Andrew, to send him to the University (*d*) of Paris; he there perfected himself in the knowledge of the Civil and Canon law, and also applied himself to the study of divinity; in order to qualify himself for the service of the church; and when he had attained to a proper age, entered into holy orders; he made a considerable stay in France, but that was no way an obstacle to his preferment, rather the contrary, for it gave him an early opportunity of entering into the service, and obtaining the favour of John Stewart, Duke of (*e*) Albany, whom the States of Scotland, had made Regent of that kingdom, during the minority of their king, James V. and who was then in France; Beaton may attribute the Duke's patronage of him, to his Grace's near relationship to his (*f*) uncle, the Archbishop, who joined that Nobleman's party, in opposition to that of the Earl of Angus.

In consequence of the Duke employing his relative DAVID BEATON, in several important affairs, and of his transacting them with diligence and capacity, his Grace was pleased to appoint him, Resident at the Court of France, in the stead of his Secretary Pantor, deceased, in the year, 1519; about the same time his uncle the Archbishop, presented him with the Rectory of Campfay, though he was only in Deacon's orders; so that he had a benefice in the church, and was a Minister of State, at the age of twenty (*g*) five.

The CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP was this year appointed Lord High Chancellor (*h*) of Scotland; by this civil promotion, he came into possession of every thing (*i*) his ambition could desire, and exercised all the authority of a Regent, without the envy of the name; nothing remained to embarrass the CARDINAL, but the pretensions of the Earl of (*k*) Lennox; however, after a few weak and unsuccessful attempts to disturb the Regent BEATON's administration, he was obliged to fly for safety, to the Court of England, where Henry VIII. gave him in marriage, his niece, the Lady Margaret Douglas, daughter to the Queen Dowager of James IV. by the Earl of (*m*) Angus, her second husband.

In the year 1534, his uncle being removed from the Archbishop's See of Glasgow, to that of Saint Andrews, he resigned the Abbey of Aberbrothock, in his favour, and when he returned to Scotland, he took his seat in Parliament, as (*n*) Abbot of Aberbrothock, and being a gentleman of a bright and lively turn, he soon ingratiated himself very much into

(*a*) Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 293. (*b*) M'Kenzie's, Lives of Scots Writers, III. 28.

(*c*) See his Article in Tow. Br. Biogr. I. 408.

(*d*) M'Kenzie, ut supra. (*e*) Bolt. Ext. Peer. Engl. 5. (*f*) Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 29, calc.

(*g*) Biogr. Brit. I. 575. Gen. Dict. III. 89. 90. Biogr. Dict. II. 78. George Neville was made Lord Chancellor of England, at the same early age. Full. Worth. Durh. 293, ap. calc.

(*h*) Beats. II. 59. (*i*) Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 300.

(*k*) Matthew Stewart, Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 401, 402. This unhappy exile, the Earl of Lennox, was, however, always destined to be the father of a race of kings; he saw his son, Lord Darnley, mount the throne of Scotland, to the perpetual exclusion of that rival, the Earl of Arran, who, at the time we are now speaking of, triumphed in his ruin; and from that time, his posterity have held the sceptre in two kingdoms; by one of which he was cast out, as a criminal, and by the other, received as a fugitive. Rob. Hist. Scotl. I. 108. 109.

(*m*) Archibald Douglas, Lord Chancellor of Scotland. Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 192. Beats. II. 59.

(*n*) Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 29, calc. Id. 67, Archbishop Spotswood says, that Beaton likewise succeeded his uncle in the abbacy of Aberbrothock, but the learned Doctor Jameson, in his MS. Notes upon Bishop Spotswood's history, in the possession of Doctor Mackenzie, shews that his uncle did not give him the Abbey of Aberbrothock, till the year 1534. (Original 1544, by mistake.) Reserving only to himself, half the rents; and upon 16 July, same year, one Mr. John Gibson, Bishop of Libarna, or Libraria, among the Infidels had a power to exercise his Episcopal office, in the diocese of Saint Andrews, with consent of the CARDINAL, and a pension of 200l. Scots, out of the rents of the bishoprick of Saint Andrews. M'Kenzie's Lives of Scottish Writers, III. 19. Cardinal BEATON was the last Abbot of Aberbrothock Abbey. Penn. Scotl. III. 136.

into the favour of the young king, James V. ; and from this time, he is supposed to have taken the lead in the Privy (o) Council.

James the Vth of Scotland, sent the Abbot BEATON, as his (p) Ambassador to Francis, King of France, and to Pope Paul the third ; in both which negotiations, he did acquit himself so well, and so much to their satisfaction, that each of them, bestowed upon him marks of their respective favours ; the monarch promoted him to the Bishoprick of (q) Me-ropois, in that kingdom, and the Pontiff honoured him with the purple, in raising him to the dignity of (r) Cardinal, by the title of St. Stephen, in Monte Caelio, (s) 12 January, 1538.

A few months after, in the year 1539, his uncle, the Archbishop of St. Andrews (t) died, upon which the CARDINAL succeeded to that (u) See, which was a Royal borough, and celebrated (x) for it's cathedral and harbour, it was besides the Primacy of all Scotland ; this eminent promotion BEATON obtained by the peculiar favour of his Sovereign ; and the Pope, as a further mark of his condescension, invested him with legatine (y) powers, by appointing him *Legate a (z) latere*.

This (a) PRELATE was no sooner promoted to the See of Saint Andrews, than, in order to testify his zeal to the Roman Catholics, and his benefactor, Pope Paul the Third, he made it his business to persecute and crush those of the Protestant (b) religion in Scotland, and no man among the Scotch clergy, was more ready to (c) employ those admirable and convincing arguments, *fire and sword*, in defence of Popery, than DAVID BEATON.

The Reformers (d) were persecuted with all the cruelty, which superstition inspires a barbarous people ; many were condemned to undergo that dreadful death, which the Church has appointed for the punishment of her enemies ; but they suffered with a spirit so nearly resembling the patience and fortitude of the Primitive Martyrs, that more were converted, than terrified, at such spectacles.

About (e) the end of the month of February 1539, five Protestants were committed to the flames, and nine recanted, but some made their escape out of prison, among whom was the celebrated George (f) Buchanan, the Scottish historian, and it cannot be guessed to what lengths, the furious CARDINAL might afterwards have proceeded in this bloody business, as the whole was left to his management, if the king's demise had not put a stop to his cruel proceedings ; for it is said, he had presented to the King, a list of three hundred and sixty persons, suspected of Protestantism, many of whom were the prime Nobility, and most considerable persons in the kingdom.

Cardinal BEATON, who had long been considered as Prime Minister, claimed the office and dignity of Regent, during the minority of the late King's daughter and successor, Princess Mary, so famous for her beauty, and her misfortunes, in the reign of our Queen Elizabeth ; and in support of his pretensions, he produced a Will, which he himself had (g) forged in the name of the late King, and, without any other right, instantly assumed the title of Regent ; the CARDINAL had enjoyed power too long, and had exercised it with too much severity to be a favourite of the nation ; the public voice was against him, the pretended Will was (h) set aside, and the Earl of (i) was declared sole Regent of the kingdom, during

(o) Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 294. Beats. P. I. II. 29, calc.

(p) M'Kenzie's Lives of Scots Writers, III. 19, 28.

(q) Id. 19, 28. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 29, calc.

(r) Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 295.

(s) M'Kenzie, ut supra. 28

(t) Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 295.

(u) Though this See is considered, as the Ecclesiastical Primacy, in North Britain, it seems to have been very fatal to some of the possessors ; for BEATON's successor was murdered, as well as himself, and that too very ignominiously ; and also the Archbishop, in the reign of Charles II. As to BEATON, it falls to our lot to particularize his assassination, in the course of this memoir. As to his successor, John Hamilton, he was hanged on a live tree ; and the following cruel sarcasm composed on the occasion :

"Vive diu, felix arbor, semperq vireto

"Frondibus, ut nobis talia poma feras."

M'Kenzie's Scottish Writers, III. 105, 106. Penn. Scot. III. 188, calc. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 30.

A literary and poetical friend of the present writer, has favoured him with the following translation :

"Blest tree ! for ever live in brightest green,

"While fruit in form like this, is pendant seen."

James Sharp is the third ; he was barbarously murdered by a set of fanatics, on Magnus Muir, near Saint Andrews. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 30, calc. Penn. Scot. III. 195, 198. Burn. Hist. O. T. II. 470, and Higg. Remarks thereon in his Hist. Works, II. 214 ; also "Observations" on Holliday's Life of Earl Mansfield, 83.

(x) M'Kenzie's Lives of the Scots Writers, III. 28.

(y) M'Kenzie ut supra, 19. Tow. ut supra, 300. Beats. P. I. II. 29, calc.

(z) M'Kenzie, as last cited.

(a) Id. ib.

(b) Tow. Br. Brit. I. 413, 414, 415.

(c) Id. II. 294, 295.

(d) Rob. H. S. I. 106.

(e) Tow. Br. Biogr. II, 295, 296.

(f) The famous Scottish Historian.

(g) M'Kenzie's Lives, III. 21. Buchan. Hist. Scotl. Lib. XV. Rob. Hist. Scot. I. 96. 8vo. Edit. 1761. Tow. Br. Biog. II. 296.

(h) Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 296.

(i) James Stewart. See Lord Chancellor Thirlestane's Life, in this collection.

during the minority of the Queen; and BEATON was not only mortified, by being thus excluded from the government, but he was also seized, and sent prisoner to the castle of Blackness; but as some (*k*) say, without authority.

Cardinal (*l*) BEATON had found means to get out of his confinement, by offering the Lord Seaton, in whose custody he was, a considerable gratification, and his constant friendship, if he would permit him to go to Saint Andrews, which Seaton accordingly agreed to; he had ever been strongly attached to France, and of course an enemy to England; he complained loudly that Arran the Regent, had betrayed the kingdom to its most inveterate enemies, and sacrificed its honour to his own ambition; he lamented to see an ancient country consenting to its own slavery, and descending into the ignominious station of a dependent province; and, in one hour, the weakness and treachery of a single man surrendering every thing, for which the Scottish nation had struggled and fought during so many ages; these remonstrances of BEATON had the greatest effect upon the Scots, and the Nobility (*m*) notwithstanding the share they lately had in disgracing the CARDINAL, were now ready to applaud and to second him, as the defender of the honour and liberty of his country.

The CARDINAL was made Lord Privy Seal, in the year 1542. Doctor (*n*) Towers says, this promotion was so early as the year, 1528, but in this he seems mistaken; Mr. (*o*) Beatson seems more correct in fixing it, as we have recorded it.

Towards (*p*) the close of the year, 1545, the CARDINAL went in a pompous manner, to visit his diocese, attended by the Regent, and other Officers of State, Prelates, and many persons of distinction; when he came to Perth, several persons were there tried before him for Protestantism, being indicted particularly for violating an Act of Parliament, by which the people were forbid to argue or dispute, concerning the sense of the holy scriptures; they were soon found guilty, of whom six men were hanged, and one woman (*q*) drowned; several Burgeses were banished; the Lord Ruthven, Provost of Perth, was removed from his office, as a favourer of Protestantism; and the CARDINAL caused John Rogers, a black friar, who had preached the Reformed doctrines, in Angus and Mearns, to be murdered in prison, at Saint (*r*) Andrews.

After the (*s*) above persons were put to death at Perth, the CARDINAL and his party applied themselves to the overthrow of all the reformed universally; they went to Dundee; and, as themselves gave out, it was to punish such as read the *New Testament*; for, in those days, that was counted a most grievous sin; and such was the blindness of those times, that some of the Priests, being offended at the novelty of the title, did contend, that book was lately written by Martin (*t*) Luther, and therefore they desired only the old.

The ARCHBISHOP was constituted, in the year 1546, Lord (*u*) High Chancellor of Scotland, in the room of Gavin (*x*) Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow. Though Beatson has classed Beaton, next to Dunbar, as Lord Chancellor of Scotland, in his Political Index, yet he has made him his successor so early as the year 1528; but Doctor (*y*) M'Kenzie clears up this mistake, by informing us, that Gavin was Chancellor in the year, that the CARDINAL was promoted to the Archbishop's See of Saint Andrew's, which we have seen, was in the year 1539.

The CARDINAL (*z*) having thus established his authority as much as ever, he resolved to begin, where he left off, in persecuting those of the Reformed Religion; from Perth the (*a*) CARDINAL went to Angus and the Mearns, at which places, he likewise made a vigorous inquisition, and then returned to Edinburgh, where at (*b*) the Black Friars, was held a provincial Assembly of the Clergy, but their proceedings no where appear; however, it is certain, that the CARDINAL was now very active, in bringing to the stake George (*c*) Wisheart, one of the most eminent (*d*) persons, of the Protestant party;

(*k*) Pinkerton, in his Collection of Scottish Poets. See Edinb. Mag. V. 425. Old Series Edit. 1787.

(*l*) Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 297.

(*m*) Rob. Hist. Scotl. I. 102.

(*n*) Br. Biogr. II. 294.

(*o*) Pol. Ind. II. 67.

(*p*) Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 299.

(*q*) Fox's Acts and Monuments, II. 614, 615. M'Kenzie's Lives of Scots Writers, III. 23.

(*r*) See Knox's Church Hist.

(*s*) Buchan. Hist. Scot. Lib. XV.

(*t*) Give account of him from Beza.

(*u*) Beas. Pol. Ind. II. 59.

(*x*) See his Memoir, in M'Kenzie's Lives of Scots Writers, II. 613.

(*y*) M'Kenzie, ut supra, III. 20.

(*z*) M'Kenzie, III. 22.

(*a*) Id. 23.

(*b*) Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 302.

(*c*) The reader will not find the name of *Wisheart*, either in Buchanan's *Latin History of Scotland*, or in Monsieur Rapin de Thoyras's *French History of England*; the former historian describes him by the name of *Sophocardius*, Buch. Rer. Scot. Hist. XV. 32, Quarto Edit. Ruddiman. 1725. This Editor has added an explanation of the proper names, that occur in George Buchanan's *History of the Affairs of Scotland*; among which he speaks of *Sophocardius* thus; "Buchanan fabricated this surname himself, from σοφός and καρδιά, that is, *wise at heart*; but it is a bad derivation, for this is not the true etymology of that surname; in as much as it is of French origin, for what we call *Wisheart* or *Wisbart*, they call *Guiscard*. The French historian describes *Wisbart*, by the name of *Sephocard*. See Rap. Hist. Engl. Fr. Quarto V. 459. Hague Edit. 1724, and Sephocard, in the Index to the *Tenth Volume* of that Work.

(*d*) George Wisheart, a man of honourable birth, Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 302. Rob. H. S. I. 112. Buchan. Hist. Scot. Lib. XV. Sect. XL. of primitive

party; he proceeded to try him upon eighteen (*e*) articles, though he appealed as being the Regent's prisoner, to a temporal judicature; but he condemned him as an obstinate heretic, and caused him to be (*f*) burnt at Saint Andrews, forbidding all persons to pray for him, under pain of incurring the severest censures of the church.

These (*g*) rigorous proceedings and oppressions of the CARDINAL, draw on him a general hatred and detestation, and so incensed those who favoured the Reformation, that they resolved to murder him; his assassination had been in some measure predicted by Wiseheart, for he concluded his dying speech, at his execution, in these remarkable words, "He who now so proudly looks down upon me, from yonder lofty palace (pointing to the (*i*) CARDINAL) and feeds his eyes with my torments, shall ere long, be hung out at that window, and be as ignominiously thrown down, as he now proudly (*k*) lolls at his ease;" this prediction of Wiseheart, concerning Cardinal BEATON, which is related by Buchannan, in his History of Scotland, as also by Archbishop Spotwood, and others, has been doubted by some later writers; however this may be, it is certain, that the death of Wiseheart, did, in the end, prove fatal to the CARDINAL himself, who had not used his (*l*) power with moderation, equal to the prudence, by which he attained it; notwithstanding his great abilities, he had too many of the passions and prejudices of an angry leader of a faction, to govern a divided people with temper; his repentment against one part of the Nobility, his insolence to the rest, his severity towards the Reformers, and, above all, the barbarous and illegal execution of George Wiseheart, who foretold the CARDINAL's downfall, as before observed, wore out the patience of a fierce age; and nothing but a bold hand was wanting, to gratify the public wish, by his destruction.

The CARDINAL met with the reward of his cruelty, in the castle of Saint Andrew, for this nefarious deed; private revenge, inflamed and sanctified by a false zeal for religion, quickly found a fit instrument in Norman Lesly, eldest son of the Earl of Rothes: the attempt was as bold, as it was successful, the CARDINAL at that time, perhaps instigated by his fears, was adding new strength to the Castle, and, in the opinion of the age, rendering it impregnable, sixteen persons undertook to surprize it; they entered the gates which were left open by the workmen, early in the morning, turned out his retinue without confusion, and forced open the door of the CARDINAL's apartment, which he had barricaded on the first alarm; the conspirators found him seated in his chair; they transfixed him with their swords, and he expired (*m*) crying, "I am a Priest, fie, fie, all is gone!"

The CARDINAL having notice of his assassination, treated it with great contempt, saying, (*n*) "tush, a fig for the fools, a button for the bragging of heretics; is not the Lord Governor mine? witness his eldest son with me as a pledge. Have not I the Queen at my devotion? is not France my friend? what danger should I fear?" Lord Mansfield upon a similar attack, in the anno (*o*) mirabili, 1780, (*p*) apprehending no danger, therefore took no precaution; where as BEATON did indeed, but not sufficient.

The (*q*) conspirators without noise, or tumult, or violence of any other person, delivered their Country, though by a most unjustifiable action, from an ambitious man, whose pride was insupportable to the Nobles, as his cruelty and cunning were great checks to the Reformation; his death was fatal to the Catholic religion, and to the French interest in Scotland.

Cardinal

primitive sanctity and exemplary manners, Id. ib. who had greatly distinguished himself, by preaching with much eloquence and zeal against Popery. Tow. Br. Biogr. ut supra. See Rob. Hist. Scotl. I. 112. Knox's Hist. of the Reform. and How. Biogr. Scotl. 46.

(*e*) The answers are in Fox's Martyrology, and Mr. Knox's Church History, and in M'Kenzie, by which the reader will comprehend all that was laid to his charge. M'Kenzie's Lives of Scots Writers, III. 14.

(*f*) The circumstances of his death are related in Buchan. Hist. Scotl. Lib. XV. 40. and M'Kenzie's Lives, III. 16.

(*g*) M'Kenzie's Lives of Scots Writers, III. 23.

(*i*) The window in the castle of St. Andrew's, is shewn, out of which, it is pretended, that Cardinal BEATON leaned, to glut his eyes with the cruel martyrdom of this pious man, burnt beneath; this is one of those relations, whose verity we should doubt, and heartily wish there was no truth in it [Brown's Vulgar Errors] and, on enquiry, we may console ourselves, that this is founded on puritanical bigotry, and invented out of hatred to a persecutor sufficiently detestable, as the director of the persecution, and the cause of the death of the above-named George Wiseheart. Penn. Scotl. 193, 194. Who was a man of God. How. Biogr. Scot. God's Justice, &c. II. Notwithstanding Mr. Pennant's remark, we still continue of opinion, that the fact is not inconsistent, either with the Cardinal's character, or the general spirit of those times. Biog. Brit. "Corrigenda." Kipp. Edit.

(*k*) That the CARDINAL might gratify his eyes with so desirable a sight, the cushions were laid for him and his company to lean upon, while looking forth at the window. How. "God's justice, &c." ap. Biog. Scot. II. 12.

(*l*) Rob. Hist. Scotl. I. 112.

(*m*) Penn. Scotl. III. 193, 194.

(*n*) How. "God's Justice, &c." ap. Biogr. Scot. 12.

(*o*) Holliday, 409.

(*p*) Id. 412.

(*q*) Rob. Hist. Scot. I. 113.

Cardinal BEATON (*r*) merited his death, but the manner was (*s*) indefensible, as is candidly admitted by his enemy, the Historian and Poet, Sir David Lindsay of the (*t*) Mount.

(*u*) As for this CARDINAL, I grant,
He was a man we well might want;
God will forgive it soon.
But of a truth the sooth to say,
Altho' the loon be well away,
The fact was foully done.

It is very horrid, but at the same time somewhat amusing, to consider the joy, alacrity, and pleasure, which John (*x*) Knox, the famous Scotch Reformer, discovers in his Narrative (*y*) of this assassination; and it is remarkable, that in the first Edition of his History of the Reformation in Scotland, these following words in *Italic*: "*The godly fact and words of James* (*z*) *Melvil*" were printed on the margin of the page; but the subsequent Editors retrenched (*a*) them.

A very singular account of the murder in question, and extremely different from that given by all his other biographers, (*b*) Knox, Buchanan, the President De Thoug, Spotswood, (*c*) Hume, Robertson, Pennant, and Doctor Towers, the original in Latin, written by (*d*) Dempster, the Scotch Biographer and Historian, is preserved by Doctor (*e*) M'Kenzie, a translation of which follows:

This eminent Prelate, was strangled in his chamber, by heretic cut-throats, the chief of whom was named Leslie, who p——d into the mouth of the deceased, and equipping the dead body with the CARDINAL's ensigns, hung it upon the wall, and treated it with much sacrilegious contumely, for which God was afterwards pleased to resent by a proper punishment, for all the wicked murderers came to untimely ends, and Leslie was thrown from his horse and killed, and the horse p——d (*f*) in his mouth, as he fell, which was a memorable instance, and certainly shewed a degree of judgment in the Divine vengeance; Edward Hall, Book VIII. on the union of the two families. James Augustus de Thou, endeavoured, in the year following to vindicate the murderous act, in the third Book of the "History of his (*g*) own Times" but in vain, for BEATON the Cardinal suffered martyrdom; the blood of the slain on the stones of the (*b*) window, could never be washed off or defaced.

Though the year, the day of the month, and even the day of the week, on which BEATON was stabbed to the heart, are all minutely mentioned; yet the exact time of his death, does not seem, by any means, to be precisely ascertained, by any of the numerous authors, historians, or biographers, who have wrote on the subject of the sad catastrophe in question; for they all disagree, one with the other, in their respective writings, as to that circumstance; one of them (*i*) says, that Cardinal BEATON was murdered at the castle of Saint Andrews, 1st February, 1545; another (*k*), that the murder in question, was committed about the Nones of May; others again, viz. Pitfcott (*l*) records the assassination to have been perpetrated on the 6th of May, 1546; whereas Leslie, Holinshed, and Balfour, declare, that it was on the 30th of that month and year; but again, (*m*) Spotswood, Larrey, Anderfon, and (*n*) Knox, (*o*) affirm, that it happened

(*r*) Penn. Scotl. III. 194.

(*s*) A late Nobleman (the Earl of Orford) distinguished for literature, especially that species of it, which forms the whole subject of this publication; has observed, that if our King Charles the First deserved death, the executing him afterwards, was a mere formality. Walp. Cat. of Roy. and Nob. Auth. II. 69, *First Edit.* if therefore, BEATON merited his death, sure the action, whereby he fell, was most justifiable, and the manner of it, most defensible.

(*t*) Rob. and Penn. both ut supra.

(*u*) Penn. Scotl. III. 194. How. "God's justice, &c." in Biogr. Scot. 12.

(*x*) Knox himself had no hand in the murder of BEATON, but he afterwards joined the assassins, and assisted them in holding out the castle. Hume, H. E. IV. 299, n. See the Memoir of Knox the Reformer, in this publication.

(*y*) M'Kenzie, III. 26.

(*z*) Knox calls James Melvill, [Hist. Reform. 65] a man most gentle, and most modest. Hume IV. 298, n. M'Kenzie, III. 25, calc.

(*a*) Hume IV. 298, 299, n.

(*b*) Hist. Reform. 71. M'Kenzie, III. 23, n.

(*c*) Lib. II. 83. M'Kenzie, III. 23, n. Id. 24. Archbishop of Saint Andrews. Beats. P. I. II. 30. and Lord Chancellor of Scotland. Id. 60.

(*d*) Lib. II. 88. M'Kenzie, III. 19, n. (*e*) Lives of Scots Writers, III. 28, calc.

(*f*) M'Kenzie III. 26. calc.

(*g*) Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 305, n.

(*h*) M'Kenzie, III. 29.

(*i*) Beatson in his Pol. Ind. II. 30.

(*k*) Buchanan, in his Hist. Scotl. XV. 40.

(*l*) Id. ib. in the Notes.

(*m*) M'Kenzie's Lives of Scottish Writers, III. 23, 24.

(*n*) M'Kenzie, ut supra, III. 24.

(*o*) Buchan. ut supra.

happened on (p) Friday, 28 of (q) May, others again, on (r) Saturday, 29 (s) May, both in the same last mentioned year.

He lay (t) a considerable time unburied, the murderers hung his dead body over the window, in the castle, according to Mr. Wifheart's words. Buchanan does not mention his burial, in his History of Scotland; Knox, in his History of the Reformation, says, they gave him salt enough, and a leaden cap, and set him in the sea (u) tower, to wait, what exequies his brethren, the Bishops would prepare for him; Fox and Clark both say, (x) he lay seven months unburied, and then like a carrion was thrown on a dung-hill, without "Requiem æternam," (y) or "Requiescat in pace," sung for his soul.

Cardinal (z) BEATON, with the same public pomp, which is due to a legitimate child, celebrated the marriage of one of his six natural children, with the Master of Crawford, the Earl's son; and gave with her four thousand marks Scots, which, in those days, was a (a) vast fortune.

The CARDINAL (b) was by nature of immoderate (c) ambition; by long experience he had acquired address and refinement; and insolence grew upon him from continual success; his high station in the Church, placed him in the way of great employments; his (d) abilities were equal to the greatest of these, nor did he reckon any of them to be above his merit; as his own eminence was founded upon the church of Rome, he was a zealous defender of that superstition, and for the same reason, an avowed enemy to the doctrine of the Reformers; political motives alone determined him to support the one, or to oppose the other; his early application to public business, kept him unacquainted with the learning and controversies of the age; he gave judgment, however, upon all points in dispute, with a precipitancy, violence, and rigour which historians (e) mention with indignation; he (f) was illustrious for his dignity as a CARDINAL, for the splendor of his life, and the gravity of his disposition; (g) and absolute in Scotland, as Wolsey was in England; he was eminently deserving of the Catholic Religion, and of his own country; again,

He was one of the worst (h) of men, a proud, cruel unrelenting tyrant, and so licentious a priest, and (i) superior to all decency, that if we believe (k) Knox, he publicly continued to the end of his days, a criminal correspondence with Mrs. (l) Ogilvie, the mother of one of his natural (m) children, who was a woman of rank, and was just gone out of (n) bed from him, on the morning his murderers entered the castle to assassinate him, and which they did, in the manner above related.

There is an head of Cardinal BEATON among the pictures, in the apartments belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, hereditary housekeeper of Holyrood House; the CARDINAL's hair is black, smooth face, a red callot. Penn. Scotl. III. 245.

"An Account of his own (o) Ambassies in one Book, containing his Negotiations (p) with the French King and the Pope."

"An Account of the Supremacy of Peter, one Book, over the rest of the Apostles."

"Epistles to several persons, one Book."

"Some Copies of these Letters are said to be preserved in the Library of the French King."

(p) M'Kenzie, ut supra, 24.

(q) Dempster. M'Kenzie, ut supra, 29. Hume's Hist. Engl. IV. 299.

(r) Buchan. ut supra, in the Notes. M'Kenzie, ut supra, 24. Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 304.

(s) Rob. Hist. Scotl. I. 143. Tow. ut supra. M'Kenzie, ut supra, 24.

(t) How. "God's Justice, &c." ap. Biogr. Scot. 12. n.

(u) A place where many of God's children had been imprisoned before. M'Kenzie, III. 26.

(x) How. ut supra.

(y) M'Kenzie, ut supra.

(z) Rob. Hist. Scot. I. 146, 147.

(a) Penn. Scotl. III. 245.

(b) Rob. Hist. Scot. I. 97.

(c) Penn. Scot. III. 245.

(d) Beats. P. I. II. 30.

(e) Among whom is Monsieur Rapin de Thoyras, who says, he was a violent and cruel man, and had given many instances of his barbarous disposition towards the Protestants. Rap. Hist. Engl. V. 425. Fr. Edit. Quarto.

(f) Dempster, ap. M'Kenzie's Scottish Writers, III. 28. calc.

(g) Penn. Scotl. III. 136.

(h) Beats. ut supra.

(i) Penn. Scotl. III. 245.

(k) Rob. Hist. Scotl. I. 147.

(l) Howie's, "God's Justice," &c. ap. Biogr. Scot. 12.

(m) Rob. Hist. Scot. ut supra.

(n) Howie, ut supra.

(o) M'Kenzie, III. 29.

(p) Tow. Br. Biogr. II. 306.



JOHN KNOX

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J O H N K N O X, the Reformer.

ALTHOUGH (*a*) the kingdoms of England and Scotland, were formerly distinct, as well in their boundaries, as in their kings; it may yet be said, that in our memory, and that of our ancestors, they were both at first combined against Christ, and again united to HIM by mutual services; the principal author of the conspiracy against truth, was a Roman priest, together with the servants, cardinals, and false bishops, and all the false clergy, who were totally depending on him, as on their deity; CHRIST, every where persuaded men, who had any faith, by instructing them in admirable virtue to recover his own rights; if I was to say, the great JOHN (*b*) KNOX, acted as an (*c*) apostle, in reviving the Scot's worship of God, I should say no more, than what I really think, and what the following true narrative of his life will prove; the whole of which, it manifestly appears, was the admirable work of GOD himself.

Scotland (*d*) had the honour of producing this great and eminent luminary, who became the principal instrument in GOD's hand, of effecting the Reformation, in that kingdom, at a time when Papal darkness, ignorance, and superstition, had involved the whole nation in shades of deeper than Egyptian night.

This KNOX, was descended of an (*e*) ancient and honourable family, and was born in the year 1505, 21 Hen. VII. at Giffard, near Haddington, in the county of East Lothian, in the kingdom of Scotland.

KNOX was educated at the feet (*f*) as it were, of John (*g*) Major, who was one of the most (*h*) acute schoolmen of those times, a name (*i*) celebrated among the philosophers, and one of the Scottish (*k*) historians of that kingdom, and from (*l*) thence was removed to the University of Saint Andrews, and placed under the tuition of the eminent John Mair; he applied with uncommon diligence to the academical learning in vogue at that time; and by the natural sharpness of his wit, having made a very great progress in these studies, in a very short time, he obtained the degree of Master of Arts, when very young; as the bent of his inclination led him strongly to the church, he turned the course of his studies early that way, and by the advantage of his tutor's instructions, soon became remarkable for his knowledge in scholastic theology, inasmuch, that he obtained Priest's orders before the time usually allowed by the Canons; having carefully perused the fathers of the church, particularly the writings of St. Jerome, and of St. Augustine, by them he explained

(*a*) Translation of the original Latin, which runs thus in English, "Theodore * Beza's pictures, (that is) true portraits of men illustrious, as well for learning as piety, by whose labour the study of liberal literature was partly restored, and true religion partly revived in various regions of the Christian world, within our own memory, as well as in that of our ancestors; to which are added their lives and an account of their works, and the whole adorned with portraits, commonly called EMBLEMS. Genev. Edition 8vo. 1580.

(*b*) Beza, Moreri and Granger all spell his name thus, Cnox.

(*c*) The English Episcopalians agree with this writer in representing KNOX as an *apostle*, adding, "who established his reputation by fire and sword, and who taught the most seditious doctrines." Noorth. Dict. "KNOX." This rustic *apostle* scruples not, in his history, to inform us, that he once treated Mary Queen of Scots, with such severity, that she lost all command of temper, and dissolved in tears before him, yet so far from being moved with youth, beauty, and royal dignity, reduced to that condition, he persevered in his insolent reproofs; and when he relates this incident, he discovers a visible pride and satisfaction in his own conduct. Hume's Hist. Eng. V. 50, 51.

(*d*) Middle. Biogr. Evan. II. 133.

(*e*) His father was related to the antient house of Ranfarlie, according to his life, in Howies's Scots Worthies, 74. His father was not a brother's son of the house of Ranfarlie, as Mr. David Buchannan has told us, in the life of Mr. KNOX, prefixed to the folio Edition of his History of Scotland. M'Kenzie's Scot's Writers, III. 111.

(*f*) Beza.

(*g*) Nicols. Scot. Hist. Libr. 29. It does not seem to be ascertained, whether the name is Mair or Major, or whether he was KNOX's schoolmaster, or tutor at college. See Towers's Brit. Biogr. III. 35. Rob. Hist. Scot. I. 5. Major was Professor of Theology, and one of the Doctors of the Sorbon at Paris, according to M'Kenzie's life of him, in his writers of Scotland, II. 309.

(*h*) Noorth. Dict.

(*i*) Beza.

(*k*) Nicols. ut supra. 28. Rob. Hist. Scotl. I. 5.

(*l*) Midd. Biogr. Evan. II. 133.

* He was a most zealous promoter, defender, and one of the principal pillars of the Reformed Church; born at Veselai in Burgundy, 24 June, 1519, 11 Hen. VII. studied at Orleans and Bourges, under Melchior Walmer, who brought him up a Protestant; he succeeded Calvin, presided in several synods, and died in the year, 1605, 3 Jac. I. aged 86. See Noorthouck's and Jones's Dict. neither of which Biographers mentions the work of Beza we have referred to.

explained (*m*) difficulties in literature, and his taste became entirely altered, whereby he not only despised, but also confuted, from their own works, many matters, but in a most liberal manner; and at length began himself to (*n*) teach, with great applause, his beloved science to others; he quitted the subtilizing method of theories, and the schoolmen, and applied himself to a plainer and more simple divinity, this he did on becoming a (*o*) disciple of George (*p*) Wifcheart.

Being specially called to the royal (*q*) city of (*r*) Edinburgh, he was obliged to take refuge at (*s*) Hameston, the only asylum of the religious; he there published a most ingenuous confession of faith, in consequence of which, he obtained the prize of David (*t*) Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, and also Cardinal and Primate of Scotland; such prize as was usually given by these kind of men, to the pious, which was condemning KNOX of heresy, and depriving him of his priesthood, that he might be murdered, through the treachery, by assassins, who lay in wait for that purpose, and which would have been his fate, had he not been preserved by God's providence, that recommended him to Longudrius, one of the principal of the nobility; after this, followed the greatest tumults in Scotland, in which the Cardinal was (*u*) killed in his castle of St. Andrews, upon that citidal being besieged; KNOX was also detained, but being set at liberty, contrary to the expectation of the false Bishops, he arrived at (*x*) Berwick, a town in England, situate on the borders of Scotland, where he condescended to enter into a dispute with the false Bishop of that place, and both of them were remitted to the Supreme Parliament of England, which was in the beginning of the reign of Edward the (*y*) Sixth; KNOX, so far prevailed on the side of truth, that the pretended Bishop was convicted of espousing a false religion, thence KNOX went to Newcastle, and afterwards to the King at London, where being offered a bishoprick, he retired for the purpose of accepting it; however, upon consideration, he refused and heavily inveighed against all the power of Satan, because it in no wise depended on the divine law, and could not, as KNOX insisted, prevail, according to the antient Canons.

The (*z*) inquisitive genius of the age pressed forward in quest of truth, the discovery of one error opened the way to others; the downfall of one impostor drew many after it; the whole fabric which ignorance and superstition had erected in times of darkness, began to totter; and nothing was wanting to complete its ruin, but a daring and active leader, to direct the attack; such was the famous JOHN KNOX, who, with better qualifications of learning, and more extensive views than any of his predecessors in Scotland, possessed a natural intrepidity of mind, which set him above fear.

He began his public ministry, at St. Andrews, in Scotland, in the year 1547, 1 Edward VI. with that success, which always accompanies bold and popular eloquence; instead of amusing himself with lopping the branches, he struck directly to the root of Popery, and attacked both the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church, with a vehemence peculiar to himself, but admirably suited to the temper and wishes of the age.

In the year of our Lord, 1559, 2 Eliz. our KNOX arrived from (*a*) Geneva, where having passed some years in banishment, he imbibed, from his commerce with (*b*) John Calvin, the highest fanaticism of his sect, augmented by the native ferocity of his own character; he was invited back to Scotland, by the leaders of the Reformation, and mounting the pulpit at Perth, during the then ferment of men's minds, he declaimed with his usual vehemence against the (*c*) idolatry, and other abominations of the Church of Rome, and excited his audience to exert their utmost zeal for its subversion; the indiscretion of a priest, who, immediately after (*d*) KNOX's sermon, was preparing to celebrate mass, and began

(*m*) Beza. (*n*) Midl.

(*o*) *Disciple*, is a word often improperly used, painters term their pupils *disciples*, schoolmasters their scholars; but here it must have its original signification and application, viz. followers of CHRIST; for Mair or Major seems to have been a schoolmaster.

(*p*) How. Biogr. Scot. 53. 74. For the etymology of his name, and anecdotes of him, see our article of Cardinal BEATON. (*q*) Beza.

(*r*) Beza says KNOX buffeted, as the champion of CHRIST, Satan, who impeded his blessed work of the reformation, by every species of stratagem, for full thirteen years at Edinburgh, and was not at last dejected by him; but through infirmity of body, which in the end, put a fatal period to his existence.

(*s*) Beza. Moreri. (*t*) For an account of this infamous Cardinal, see our article of him, in this collection.

(*u*) KNOX himself had no hand in the murder of Beaton; (Hume) but he afterwards joins the assassins (M'Kenzie's Scots Writers, III. 111.) and assisted them in holding out the castle. (M'Kenzie's Scots Writers, III. 132. Hume IV. 299, in the Notes.) KNOX, whose mind was firmer and more unpolished, than that of Buchanan, the Scottish Historian, talks of the death of Beaton, not only without censure, but with the utmost exultation. Rob. Hist. Scotl. I. 367.

(*x*) Tow. Brit. Biogr. III. 37. See our catalogue of KNOX's writings, at the end of these anecdotes.

(*y*) In 1552, KNOX was appointed Chaplain to his Majesty. Br. Biogr. III. 37.

(*z*) Rob. Hist. Scotl. I. 129, 130. (*a*) Hume's Hist. Engl. V. 26. (*b*) Beza.

(*c*) Beza speaks thus of KNOX's return from Geneva to his native country, "Reversus, incredibile est quantâ divini plané spiritûs virtute fretus, Evangelium annuntiavit, usque adeo vicissim ipsius pietati ac diligentie favente numine, ut velut ipsius conspectum ne *idolis* quidem ferentibus profligata *idolitaria*, non veram tantum doctrinam, sed etiam veram, et ad divini verbi normam exactam disciplinam, passim, tum verbis tum reipsâ statuerit: See Hume, V. 47, 48. (*d*) Rob. Hist. Scot. I. 176. Hume, ut supra.

began to decorate the altar for that purpose, precipitated them into immediate action, they attacked the priest; with tumultuary but irresistible violence, they fell upon the churches in that city, overturned the altars, tore the pictures, broke in pieces the images, scattered about the sacred vases, and left no implement of *idolatrous* worship, as they termed it, entire or undefaced; they then proceeded, with additional numbers and augmented rage, to the monasteries of the Grey and Black Friars, which they pillaged in an instant; the Carthusians (*e*) underwent the same fate; and the populace not content with robbing and expelling the monks, vented their fury on the buildings, which had been the receptacles of such abomination, and in a few hours laid those sumptuous buildings almost level with the ground; and in a little time nothing but the walls of those edifices were left standing; the inhabitants of Cowper (*f*) in Fife, soon after imitated the example; this riotous insurrection was not the effect of any concert, or previous deliberation, censured (*g*) by the Reformed Preachers, and publickly condemned by the persons of most power and credit with the party, it must be regarded merely as an accidental eruption of popular (*b*) rage.

This rapid and astonishing success seems to have encouraged (*i*) the Reformers to extend their views, and to rise in their demands; not satisfied with their first claim of toleration for their religion, they openly aimed at establishing the Protestant doctrine, on the ruins of Popery; for this reason they determined to fix their residence at Edinburgh; and by their appointment, KNOX and some other preachers, taking possession of the pulpits, which had been abandoned by the affrighted clergy, declaimed against the errors of Popery, with such fervent zeal, as could not fail of gaining many proselytes.

At a convention of the whole Peers, Barons, and (*k*) representatives of boroughs, who adhered to the Protestant party, an assembly which exceeded in number, and equalled in dignity, the usual meetings of parliament; the leaders of the congregation (*l*) requiring their direction with regard to the obedience of the subject, due to an administration, so unjust and oppressive, as that of the Queen Regent, they submitted to their decision, a question, one of the most delicate and interesting, that could possibly fall, under the consideration of subjects.

As the determination of the point in doubt, was conceived to be no less the office of the Divines than Laymen, the former were called to assist with their opinion, KNOX appeared for the whole order of the Protestant churchmen, and pronounced without hesitation, both from the precepts and examples in scripture, that it was lawful for subjects, not only to resist tyrannical princes, but to deprive them of that authority, which, in their hands, became an instrument for destroying those, whom the Almighty ordained them to protect.

Notwithstanding the precipitate retreat of the congregation, (*m*) and the terror and confusion, which had seized them at Edinburgh, the spirit of KNOX still remained undaunted, and having mounted the pulpit, he addressed to his desponding hearers, an exhortation which wonderfully animated and revived them; the heads of his discourse are inserted in his (*n*) history, and afford a striking example of the boldness and freedom of reproof, assumed by the first Reformers, as well as a specimen of his own skill in chusing the topics most fit to influence and rouse his audience.

In England, and elsewhere, the principal and first cause of all ecclesiastical tyranny being removed, ecclesiastical matters wore a very different appearance; yet KNOX discharged his own conscience, in conformity to the singular modesty of christianity; in these times happened that terrible storm, which drove KNOX and many others to Geneva, where, in the greatest commendation of all virtues, he for some years, together with other English refugees, communing at last, in all consultations, with John Calvin. The church of Geneva, formed under his eye, and by his direction, was esteemed the most perfect model of ecclesiastical polity, and KNOX during his residence in this city, studied and admired it, and afterwards warmly recommended it to the imitation of his countrymen.

The ringleader (*p*) in all the insults on the Majesty of Mary the Scottish queen, was JOHN KNOX; who possessed an uncontrouled authority in the church, and even in the civil affairs of the nation, and who triumphed in the contumelious
usage

(*e*) Buchan, Hist. Scotl. XVI. 28. This was one of the most costly and magnificent buildings in the kingdom of Scotland, where likewise was a very stately tomb, erected to the memory of King James I. who founded that monastery. M'Kenzie's Scots Writers, III. 117.

(*f*) Rap. H. E. VI. 163. calc. Quarto Fr. Edit.

(*g*) Rob. H. S. I. 177.

(*b*) The like observation may be made, as to popular rage, in the riots of the year 1780, though the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield had the same opinion of them, as the persons of power and credit had at this time, in Scotland.

(*i*) Rob. H. S. I. 187.

(*k*) Rob. H. S. I. 204, 205.

(*l*) Some heads of the Reformers in Scotland, such as the Earl of Argyle, his son Lord Lorne, the Earls of Morton and Glencairne, Erskine of Dun, and others, observing the danger to which they were exposed, and desirous to propagate, entered privately into a bond or association; and called themselves the *Congregation* of the Lord, in contradistinction to the Established Church, which they denominated the Congregation of Satan, the tenor of the bond follows in Hume's H. E. V. 22.

(*m*) Rob. H. S. I. 215, 216.

(*n*) See the Catalogue of his Works, at the end of this Memoir.

(*o*) Rob. H. S. I. 249.

(*p*) Hume's H. E. V. 49, 50.

usage of his sovereign; his usual appellation for the queen was Jezabel, and though she endeavoured by the most gracious condescension, to win his favour, all her insinuations could gain nothing on his obdurate heart; she promised him access to her, whenever he demanded it; and she even desired him, if he found her blamable in any thing, to reprehend her freely in private, rather than vilify her in the pulpit, before the whole people; but he plainly told her, that he had a public ministry entrusted to him; that if she would come to church, she should there hear the gospel of truth, and that it was not his business to apply to every individual, nor had he leisure for that occupation; the political principles of the man, which he communicated to his brethren were as full of (g) sedition, as his theological were of rage and bigotry; though he once condescended so far as to tell the Queen, that he would submit to her, in the manner as Paul did to Nero; he remained not long in this dutiful disposition; he said to her, that "Samuel feared not to slay Agag, the fat and delicate king of Amalek, whom king Saul had saved; neither spared Elias Jezabel's false prophets, and Baal's priests, though king Agag was present; Phineas, added he, was no magistrate, yet feared he not to strike Cozbi and Limri in the very act of filthy fornication; and so, Madam, your Grace may see, that others, than Chief Magistrates, may lawfully inflict punishment, on such crimes, as are condemned, by the law of God."

During the reign of Mary (r) Queen of England, KNOX had written a book against female succession to the crown, intitled "The first Blast of the Trumpet against the Monstrous Regimen of Women," the excessive admiration of ancient polity (s) was the occasion of this his famous book, concerning the government of women, wherein, conformable to the maxims of antient legislatures, which modern experience has proved to be ill founded, he pronounces the elevation of women, to the supreme authority, to be utterly destructive of good government; his principles, authorities, and examples were all drawn from ancient writers.

KNOX was too proud, either to recant (t) the tenets of this book, or even to apologize for them; and his conduct shewed, that he thought no more civility than loyalty, due to any of the female sex.

KNOX wrote circular letters to the most considerable zealots of his party, and charged them all, who professed the true religion, or were concerned for the preservation of it, to appear at (u) Edinburgh, and protect their distressed brethren; these were two of the populace of that city, who were indicted, for breaking open the Queen's chapel, at Holyrood House, during her absence, and committing other outrages; and it was intended to bring them to trial; the holy sacraments, he said, were abused in it by profane papists, that (x) mass had been said; and in worshipping that (y) idol, the priests had omitted no ceremony, not even the conjuring of their accursed water, that ever had been practised, in the time of the greatest blindness, these violent measures for opposing justice, were little short of (z) rebellion; and KNOX was summoned before the Privy Council to answer for his offence; the courage of the man was equal to his insolence; he scrupled not to tell the Queen, that the pestilent Papists, who had inflamed her against these holy men, were the sons of the Devil; and must therefore obey the directions of their father, who had been a liar, and a man slayer from the beginning.

Happily for KNOX, his Judges were not only zealous (a) Protestants, but the very men, who, during the late commotions, had openly resisted and set at defiance, the Queen's authority; it was under precedents, drawn from their own conduct, that KNOX endeavoured to shelter himself, nor could it have been an easy matter for these (b) Counsellors to have found out a distinction, by which they could censure him, without condemning themselves; the (c) matter ended with a full and unanimous acquittal of KNOX, after a long hearing, to the no small displeasure of the Scottish queen and those

(g) See ante in the Notes. (r) Hume's H. E. V. 50.

(s) Robert. Hist. Scotl. I. 182 in the Notes.

(t) Hume ut supra.

(u) Hume, V. 53, 54.

(x) KNOX asserted in the pulpit, that one mass was more terrible, than ten thousand armed men landed to invade the kingdom. Hume's H. E. V. 47, 48.

(y) See ante in the notes.

(z) To assemble the subjects without the authority of the Sovereign, was construed to be treason. Rob. Hist. Scotl. I. 303.

(a) Rob. Hist. Scotl. I. 303.

(b) Among whom, was Sinclair, Bishop of Ross, and President of the Court of Session, Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 76. Dalrymp. Cat. of the Lords of Session, 4. this zealous Papist, heartily concurred with the other Counsellors in this decision. Rob. H. S. I. 303, 304. McKenzie's Scots Writers, III. 124. He represented (in the decline of life) to the Court, "That he was at the will and pleasure of God, troubled with infirmity and sickness, so that he might not goodly await daily on the Session, but danger of his person; he therefore, (21 March, 1561,) desired the Lords, to have consideration of his long service in the Session, for the space of these twenty-four years by past," the Lords consented, "That he have leave, privilege, and freedom, to come and be absent frae the said Session, as he best pleases, and thinks expedient; and that he bruck all privileges, immunities, and freedoms, enduring his life time, in all points, as if he were personally present with the said Lords, except the common contribution now instantly used, whereof none are participant but conform to their residence. Dalrymp. Notes on Cat. of Lords of Session, 5.

(c) Hume's H. E. V. 54.

those of the Popish party. This trial shews (*d*) the unsettled state of government in that age; the low condition to which royal authority was then sunk; and the impunity with which subjects might invade those rights of the Crown, which are now held sacred.

KNOX scrupled not to tell (*e*) Darnley, the royal consort of Mary, the Scottish queen, upon his resorting to the Established church, from the pulpit, that God, for punishment of the offences and ingratitude of the people, was wont to commit the rule over them, to boys and women.

As soon as KNOX was gone upon one of his journeys to Geneva, in the year 1572, 15 Eliz. the Bishops caused him to be summoned to their Tribunal at Edinburgh, and for non-appearance, they (*f*) burnt him in effigy on the cross of that city.

The massacre (*g*) of Paris, happened about three months before KNOX's death, and he is said to have been much affected with that tragical event; he was at that time weak in body, however, he had strength enough to preach a sermon on the occasion, in which he denounced God's vengeance against the King of France, for the share he had in the massacre of the Protestants; and he desired the French Ambassador might be acquainted therewith.

This Parisian massacre is a most striking instance of Popish bigotry, and cruelty, and is scarcely to be paralleled in the history of mankind, either for the dissimulation which led to it, or the barbarity with which it was put in execution; a design having been formed to extirpate the Protestants in France, the leaders of that party were drawn to Court, by the most solemn promises of safety and favour; and though doomed to destruction, they were received with caresses, loaded with honours, and treated, for seven months, with every mark of familiarity and confidence; in the midst of their fancied security, the warrant for murdering them, was issued by their perfidious Sovereign, on whose word of protection they had relied; and in obedience thereto, and to the sanguinary spirit of the Catholic religion, their countrymen, their fellow citizens and companions embued their hands in their blood; ten thousand Protestants, without distinction of age, sex, or condition, were destroyed in Paris alone; orders were suddenly dispatched to all the provinces of France, for a like general execution of the Protestants; so that about twenty thousand more were murdered in the different parts of the kingdom; this detestable transaction was at that time publicly applauded in Spain; and at Rome, solemn thanksgivings were offered to God, for its success; the Pope's Bull for a jubilee, on account of this massacre of the French Protestants, and also on account of some other transactions, that were subjects of rejoicing to the Catholic church, are (*h*) preserved. When KNOX heard of the murder of the good Admiral Gaspar (*i*) Coligni, these melancholy news almost deprived him (*k*) of his life. In the space of two or three days, there were about seventy thousand Protestants murdered in cold blood at Paris, and other parts of France; this massacre was begun in the *night* of Saint Bartholomew's *day*, in the reign of (*l*) Charles IX. of that kingdom; the King of Navarre, afterwards Henry the Great, narrowly escaped on that occasion, for he was then at Paris, on account of the solemnization of his marriage with Charles's sister, which marriage the Papists had contrived, in order to draw as many Protestants into the city as possible, that they might have them in their power. See the account of this accursed event at large, in Sully's Memoirs, I. 392, Edinb. Edit. (*m*) 1773.

JOHN KNOX was twice married, first to Margaret (*n*) Bowes, an English woman, by her he had two sons, Nathaniel and Eliazor, who were both educated at the University of (*o*) Cambridge, and admitted in Saint John's College. Soon after their father's death the eldest took his first Degree in Arts in 1576, 19 Eliz. and the following year admitted Fellow of his College, he proceeded Master of Arts, and died in 1608, 6 Jac. I. His second son was admitted Fellow of his College, in 1579 22 Eliz. commenced Master of Arts in 1581, 24 Eliz. was appointed University Preacher in 1588, 31 Eliz.

(*d*) Rob. H. S. I. 304.

(*e*) Hume's H. E. V. 89.

(*f*) M'Kenz. Lives, III. 115. How. Biogr. Scot. 77.

(*g*) Tow. Br. Biogr. III. 51, in the notes.

(*h*) See Strype's Life of Archb. Parker, 351, and Append. 108.

(*i*) See Sew. Anec. III. 178, 179.

(*k*) M'Kenzies Scots Writers, I. 129. How. Biogr. Scot. 84.

(*l*) After the accursed day of St. Bartholomew, Charles became wretched and melancholy; he imagined that he heard continually groans and shrieks; he lost all relish for his usual amusements; and, after a disease of a few days, died in the most horrid manner, his blood exuding through the pores of his skin. Sew. Anec. III. 157, 158. See Id. I. 115, 16, IV. 197.

(*m*) See How. Biogr. Scot. 77. n. 84. n.

(*n*) In the year 1573, 16 Eliz. was granted the following pension, viz. 500 marks in money, two chalders of wheat, six chalders of beer, and four chalders of oats; this favour is said to have been granted on account of KNOX's long and fruitful labours in the kirk, and for the education and support of his wife and children. Tow. Brit. Biogr. III. 53, calc. and see Catalogue of KNOX's Writings, at the end of this Memoir.

(*o*) M'Kenzie's Scots Writers, III. 125.

31 Eliz. and about the same time proceeded Batchelor in Divinity, and was (p) made Vicar of Clacton Magna; he died in 1591, 34 Eliz. and was buried in the chapel of St. John's College; by her he had also one daughter, who was married to Robert Pont, Minister of St. Cuthbert's in Edinburgh, and for some time a Lord of (q) Session.

Mr. KNOX after the death of his first wife, married Margaret Stewart, daughter to Andrew S. Lord (r) Ochiltree, a zealous promoter of the Reformation, and sister to James Hamilton, Earl of (s) Arran; by this lady he had three daughters, one of whom was married to John (t) Welch, Minister of Ayre, and another to James (u) Fleming; this lady surviving (x) KNOX, was afterwards married to Sir Andrew Ker of Pardonfide.

The following, among many other instances, of his miraculous escape from death, is very remarkable.

It (y) was his custom to sit at the table head in his own house, with his back to the window; yet on a certain night, he would neither sit there in his own chair, nor allow any other person to sit in it; but sat in another chair with his back to the table, when a bullet was shot in at a window, purposely to kill him, but the conspirators missed him, and the bullet grazed on the chair in which he used to sit, and lighted on the candlestick, and made a hole in the foot of it; is yet to be seen, thus was he who was with him, stronger than they that were (z) against him, and I am assured that the identical chair is now in the hall of the trustees of the widow's scheme, in Edinburgh.

The present writer cannot but observe, that the candlestick would have been a more curious relique, than even the chair itself; may I be permitted to instance the case of a (a) *finner*, who escaped to the full as miraculously as the *Saint*.

“ Charles the Second, some years before his death, drinking more liberally than usual, after the fatigue of riding about Windsor, retired to the next room, and wrapped himself up in his cloak, fell asleep upon a couch; the king was but a little time come back to his company, when a servant belonging to one of them, lay down upon the same couch, in his Majesty's cloak, and was found stabbed dead, with a (b) poinard.”

KNOX, the prime instrument of spreading and establishing the reformed religion in (c) Scotland, and propagating the gospel in a variety of places, in other kingdoms and countries, by an unwearied application to study and to business, as well as by the frequency and fervor, of his public discourses, had worn out a constitution, naturally strong; his (d) pious and sacred life, was prolonged on a sick bed, at his own house, during which lingering (e) illness, he discovered the utmost fortitude, and met the approaches of death, with a magnanimity inseparable from his character; he was constantly employed in acts of devotion, and conformed himself to those prospects of immortality, which not only preserve good men from desponding, but fill them with exultation in their last moments.

The REFORMER departed this life 27 (f) Nov. 1572, 15 Eliz. at eleven (g) o'clock at night, on finishing his christian warfare, he entered into the joy of his Lord, to receive the reward of his righteousness, prepared for him (and such as him) before the foundation of the world; upon KNOX's death, a most upright (h) life, was, as it were, crowned with a blessed departure, at the close of fifty-seven years; but whether he lived or died most happily, will always be a question; there is, however, no doubt, but that he left an exemplary instance of life and death, worthy the imitation of all. KNOX intended for his successor in the ministry, John Lausone, a most respectable person, (i) as well for his learning, as for his integrity.

He was (k) buried with much solemnity, on Wednesday, 26 Nov. in the Kirk-yard of St. Giles's, (now that square called the Parliament (l) Close) Edinburgh, the corps being attended by several Lords, who were then in that city, and particularly the Earl of (m) Morton, that day appointed Regent.

The

(p) Tow. Br. Biogr. III. 53.

(q) He was Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, and appointed Lord of Session, 20 Oct. 1575, Dalr. Cat. 5, which last place he resigned 23 May, 1584, and was succeeded in that office, by John Graham, Lord Hallyards. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 78. Dal. Cat. 6. under the name of *Pontanus*, he wrote “De unione insulæ Britannicæ.” He was an eminent Clergyman and Lawyer. Nicols. Sc. Hist. Libr. 8. 84. Quarto Edit.

(r) M'Kenzie's Scots Writers, III. 132. His character, Id. 401, 402. Crawf. Mem. Scotl. 324, and our article, Lord Chancellor Thirlestane. She was his Lordship's second daughter, of his seven children, by his wife Agnes Cunningham, the daughter of John Cunningham of Caprington. Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 522. b. and calc.

(s) Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 330. b.

(t) See his Life at large, in Howie's, Scots Worthies, 132.

(u) See Id. 549.

(x) Tow. Br. Biogr. III. 53.

(y) Tow. Br. Biogr. III. 52. note (c).

(z) See Life of Charles II. in Howies “*Biographia Scotica*” “Judgments,” &c. 43.

(a) Id. 82.

(b) Kenn. Hist. Eng. III. 424, b.

(c) Rob. H. S. II. 41.

(d) Beza.

(e) Rob. H. 1. II. 41.

(f) Rob. Hist. Scotl. II. 41. Beza says 24 Dec. Middl. Biogr. Biogr. Evan. II. 160.

(g) How. Biogr. Scot. 89. Middl. ut supra.

(h) Beza.

(i) Beza. How. Biogr. Scot. 85. Middl. Biogr. Evang. II. 153.

(k) Tow. Brit. Biogr. III. 52.

(l) How. Biogr. Scot. 89.

(m) James Douglas, according to the history of this Nobleman, he was very unworthy to attend the funeral of so pious a character, as that of the REFORMER; KNOX's corps was attended, in the person of Douglass, by one who was an assassin, a traitor, and a regicide; as also a violator of public treaties, cruel and incontinent in his disposition. See Crawford's Mem. of Scotl. Edit. 12mo. 1767. Rob. Hist. Scotl. 8vo. Edit. 1761.

The Earl of Morton (*n*) being about to receive the Regency of Scotland, KNOX thus addressed him, "My Lord, God hath given you many blessings; he hath given you high honour, birth, great riches, many good friends, and is now to prefer you to the government of the realm; in his name, I charge you, that you will use these blessings better in time to come, than you have done in time past; in all your actions, seek first the glory of God, the furtherance of his gospel, the maintenance of his church and ministry, and then be careful of the king, to procure his good, and the welfare of his kingdom: if you act thus, God will be with you; if otherwise, he shall deprive you of all these benefits; and your end shall be shameful and ignominious; this threatening, Morton, to his melancholy experience, confessed was literally accomplished; at the Earl's execution in 1581, 24 Eliz. he called to mind the Reformer KNOX's words, and acknowledged, that in what he had said to him, he had been a true prophet.

KNOX has been variously characterised by the (*o*) learned, according to their different inclinations to the churches of Geneva, Rome, and England; he was like Luther, one of those extraordinary persons, of whom (*p*) few, if any, are observed to speak with sufficient temper, all is either extravagant encomium, or senseless invective.

The English (*q*) Episcopalians agree with the Popish writers, in representing KNOX as an (*r*) apostle, who established his reputation by fire and sword, and who taught the most seditious doctrines, but the extravagant invectives of one party, are sufficiently balanced by as extravagant encomiums of the other, one of whom says, "that according to the opinion of all the Scots, he had a prophetic and apostolic spirit.

KNOX was in his private life exemplary and irreproachable; as to the rest of this eminent REFORMER's character, we shall give it in the words of that elegant and candid historian, to whom we have been frequently, and so much indebted in the course of these anecdotes.

Zeal, (*s*) intrepidity, disinterestedness, were virtues which he possessed in an eminent degree; he was acquainted too with the learning cultivated in that age, and excelled in that species of eloquence, which is calculated to rouse and to inflame; his maxims however were often too severe, and the impetuosity of his temper excessive; rigid and uncompromising himself, he shewed no indulgence to the infirmities of others; regardless of the distinction of rank and character, he uttered his admonitions with an acrimony and vehemence, more apt to irritate than to reclaim; this often betrayed him into indecent and undutiful expressions with respect to the (*t*) Queen's person and conduct; those very qualities, however, which now render his character less amiable, fitted him to be the instrument of Providence, for advancing the Reformation, among a fierce people, and enabled him to face dangers, and to surmount obstacles, from which a person of a more gentle spirit, would have been apt to shrink back.

The Earl of (*u*) Morton, Regent of Scotland, pronounced his eulogy in a few words, "He was a man, who in his life, never (*x*) feared the face of man, who hath been often threatened with dagg and dagger, but yet hath ended his days in peace and honour," for, he had God's providence watching over him, in an especial (*y*) manner, when his life was fought; this eulogium was the more honourable for KNOX, as it came from one, whom he had often censured with (*z*) peculiar severity.

There is a portrait of the rough Reformer, JOHN KNOX, in Hamilton house or (*a*) palace; an half length of the stern JOHN KNOX, in the same (*b*) mansion.

It cannot be expected, that we should enumerate all the indefatigable labours, and pertinent speeches, which on sundry occasions, KNOX made to the Scottish Queen Regent, nor the particulars of the opposition he met with, in promoting the work of the Reformation; these will be found at large in the history (*c*) of those times.

It has been remarked, that KNOX's (*d*) declamations against vice and luxury, have in them every character, of that natural antipathy, which cannot be counterfeited or dissembled.

KNOX (*e*) published the following (*f*) pieces:

A

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|---|---|
| (<i>n</i>) How. Biogr. Scot. 87. | (<i>o</i>) M'Kenzie, III. 125. |
| (<i>p</i>) Jones's, New Biogr. Dict. | (<i>q</i>) Noorth. Dict. (<i>r</i>) See ante. |
| (<i>s</i>) Rob. H. S. I. 41. | (<i>t</i>) See ante. (<i>u</i>) M'Kenzie's Lives, III. 129. See Anecdote of Douglas, Earl of Moreton, ante. |
| (<i>x</i>) Rob. Hist. Scotl. II. 42. Penn. Scotl. II. 142. | (<i>y</i>) See a singular instance, ante. |
| (<i>z</i>) Penn. Scotl. II. 142. His faithfulness in reproving sin, in a manner, that shewed, he was not to be awed by the fear of man, made up the most remarkable part of his character. How. Biogr. Scot. 89. <i>which see</i> . | |
| (<i>a</i>) Penn. Scotl. I. 256. II. 142. | (<i>b</i>) Penn. Scotl. III. 145. (<i>c</i>) See the Catalogue, Post. |
| (<i>d</i>) Guth. H. E. III. 206. Tow. Br. Biogr. III. 52. calc. | (<i>e</i>) Tow. Br. Biogr. III. 54. |
| (f) At the end of the fourth Edition of KNOX's History of the Reformation in Scotland, printed at Edinburgh, in the year 1732, 6 Geo. II. in Folio, are subjoined the above-mentioned Pieces. Tow. Br. Biogr. III. 54. | |

1. *A faithful Admonition to the true Professors of the Gospel of Christ, within the kingdom of England, 1554.*
2. *A Letter to Mary, Queen Regent of Scotland, 1556.*
3. *The Appellation [or Appeal] of JOHN KNOX, from the cruel and unjust Sentence pronounced against him, by the false Bishops and Clergy of Scotland, &c. 1558.*
4. *The first Blast of the Trumpet against the (g) Regimen of Women, 1558, 8vo.*
5. *A brief Exhortation to England, by the speedy embracing of Christ's Gospel, heretofore by the Tyranny of Mary, suppressed and banished, 1559.*
6. *A Sermon before the King of Scotland, Henry Darnley, 1556, together with some controversial Pieces.*

After KNOX's death was (h) published,

7. *The History of the Reformation (i) of Religion within the Realm of Scotland, &c. in Folio.*

At the end of the fourth edition of which, are subjoined all his other (k) works. Besides his printed (l) works, there were also in 1732, 6 Geo. II. some manuscript pieces of his in the hands of Robert (m) Woodrow, Minister of Eastwood; and others are preserved in David (n) Calderwood's History of the Church of Scotland, and among the Harleian (o) MSS. in the British Museum, are two Pieces attributed to our author; one of which is a long consolatory letter, supposed to be written by him to his (p) wife; and the other a letter, or rather treatise addressed by him to the faithful in London, Newcastle and Berwick, &c.

See M'Kenzie's Lives, III. 136, 137. Tow. Br. Biogr. III. 54. Middl. Biogr. Evang. II. 162.

(g) This was re-printed with KNOX's History of the Reformation, in Scotland, in the year, 1732. 6 Geo. II. Tow. Br. Biogr. III. 54.

(h) Jones's New Biogr. Dict. "Knox."

(i) See our article of John Knox, the Younger.

(k) Jones, ut supra.

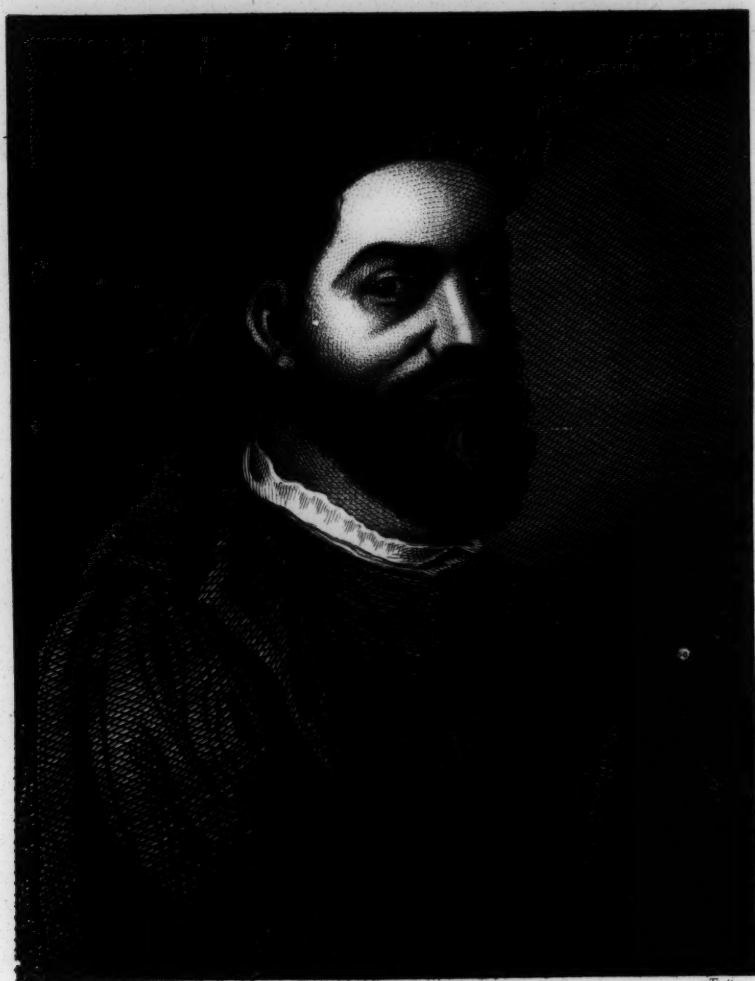
(l) Tow. Br. Biogr. III. 54.

(m) See our article of John Knox, the Younger.

(n) See his Life in Howies's Scots Worthies, 205.

(o) No. 416, Tow. Br. Biogr. III. 54.

(p) This seems to have been his first wife, Margaret Bowes. Editor.



JOHN KNOX?

From an Original Painting in Hamilton Palace.

London: Published 1 Jan^y 1796, by Robert Wilkinson N^o 58 Cornhill.

JOHN KNOX, the Younger.

THE cotemporary and acquaintance of John Knox, the Reformer, but in no ways related to him or his family, on the score of consanguinity; however their christian and sur-name being the same, as well as the time in which they respectively flourished, and both also of the clerical profession, Biographers have mistaken one for the other, and by that means have confounded them together; it shall be our endeavour to separate and distinguish them, which we have no doubt we shall be able to do in this Memoir, to the satisfaction of all, but the incredulous part of our readers. The JOHN KNOX, of whom we are now to speak, was moderator of the Synod of Merfa, in Germany, in the (a) year 1583, 29 *Eliz.* also preacher at Rotterdam in Holland, and afterwards at London; Bishop (b) Nicolson (c) supposes our KNOX to have been the true ancestor of Robert (d) Fleming, and that he was the grandson of John Knox the Reformer, for so he does appear to be in the account we have met with, of this branch of the Reformer's family, which stands thus, viz: James Fleming, Robert Fleming's father, married one of the Reformer's daughters, previous to his marriage with his son's (e) mother; so that the families of the Reformer and of the Flemings seem to me to have been not only acquainted, but also allied and connected in blood.

Our JOHN KNOX (and not the Reformer) was the transcriber of the following history of the reformation of Scotland, and might be one of the assistants in revising it at the press; of which history of our KNOX, there is a manuscript copy still existing, in the library at Glasgow, North Britain, which bears the following title:

"The (f) History of the Reformation of Religion within the realme of Scotland, conteining the manner and by quath perfonnes the light of Christs Evangel hes bein manifested unto this realme, after that horrible and universal defection from the truth, which hes cum to be the meines of that Roman Antichrist."

This work was presented (g) to the college, by the above mentioned Robert Fleming, who, having several of this JOHN KNOX's papers in his hands, pretended to assure the college that this very book was penned by the person, whose name it commonly bears, but that being JOHN KNOX, without otherwise distinguishing whether he alluded to John Knox the Reformer, or our JOHN KNOX, by no means ascertained the author; but for the better proof of this matter, Mr. Robert Fleming sent them the preface of another book, written in the same hand writing, wherein are these words, "In nomine Domini nostri Jesu Christi, &c. Septembris quarto M. JO. KNOX, August. 18. 1581." This indeed is complete evidence, that our JOHN KNOX, and not John Knox the famed Reformer, was the person here alluded to, unless it can be admitted, that one who died, (as John Knox the Reformer did, in the year 1572, 15 *Eliz.*) could have written a book in the year 1581, 24 *Eliz.* nine years after the author's death.

The purport (for the original from which the ensuing paragraph is translated into English, is in Latin) of the famous Sir Robert Gordon, of Strologh, North Britain, his opinion of KNOX's History of the Reformation of Scotland, is this:—

"Whoever reads archbishop Spotwood's (h) History of Scotland, and compares it with KNOX's, (the author of which is the disgrace of Historians, for he disparaged both himself and the times, by such sort of writing) he will discover a great difference between them; but the archbishop, after declaring himself ashamed of so great a blemish in KNOX, who was otherwise a great man, and his name very celebrated in the church, denies his being the author of the work in question:

(a) Nicols. Scot. Hist. Libr. 56. Quarto Edit. (b) William Nicolson was archdeacon, prebend, and bishop of Carlisle, in England. Beats. Pol. Ind. I. 176. and of Londonderry: Id. II. 146. and archbishop of Cashel. Id. 126. both the last, in the Kingdom of Ireland. Beatson mis-spells his name with an *b* throughout his Index. (c) Nicols. Scot. Hist. Libr. 55. 56.

(d) See his life at large, in Howie's Scots Worthies. 549. (e) See Middleton's Biog. Evang. II. 162. 8vo. Edit. 1780. (f) We have had several editions of the history, which bears his name, Nicols. Scot. Hist. Libr. 54. calc. but the bishop does not pretend to say in the name of the Reformer; and as his christian name as well as that of our KNOX, was John, it decides nothing. The several editions when collected together in one point of view, seem to be as follow: There was an edition of the work alluded to in Latin, printed at Strasburg, in 1554. and another at Basil, in 1559. Nicols. 55. another, in Folio at London, and another in Quarto at Edinburgh, both in the year M,DC,XLIV. and long before either the Folio or Quarto Edition; another in Octavo or Twelves. Nicols. 54. in notes.

(g) Nicols. 55. 56. (h) The passage is in archbishop Spotwood's Church History. V. 267. and that which the learned Sir Robert Gordon refers to above, is this, "As to the history of the Church ascribed commonly to Knox, the Reformer, the same was not his work; but his name supposed to gain it credit; for besides the several discourses we find in it, more fitting a comedian on a stage, than a Divine or minister, such as Mr. Knox was, and the

question: John (*i*) Maitland however, the noble and learned Chancellor of that kingdom, who jeered both Spotwood and his history, in a very severe and pointed (*k*) epigram, did not entertain the like notion of Knox's History."

There are some passages in the History, which do undeniably prove, that a later person than the Reformer Knox, has made several (*l*) interpolations, which are now printed as part of the original History; so much is unanswerably remarked by the ingenious writer of the Preface to "The fundamental characters of the Presbyterians" who justly observes, that he has been a thorough-paced Presbyterian, who framed the History as we now have it; and that, by consequence, its authority is stark naught for any thing in it, that favours presbyterianism, or bespatters (*m*) prelacy.

John (*n*) Leslie, one of the Scotch Historians, an adversary of our Knox, who, commonly (on other occasions) writes with a great deal of temper, gives this bitter (*o*) character of him, which I thus translate from the original Latin, "He was a man unadorned (*p*) with humanity, or the knowledge of the arts, or any other the endowments of nature or genius, unless you call an unbridled audacity, and the volubility of a virulent tongue, unexpressive of any ingenuity, endowments."

the spiteful malice that author expresseth against the Queen Regent of Scotland, speaking of one of our Martyrs, he remits the reader for a further declaration of his sufferings, to the Acts and Monuments of martyrs, set forth by Mr. Fox, an Englishman, which came not to light some ten or twelve years after Mr. Knox's death; a greater injury could not be done to the fame of that worthy man, than to father upon him the ridiculous toys and malicious detractions contained in that book." Nicols. 55. Note M'Kenzie's Scots Writers. III. 133, 134. (*i*) See his article, in this our collection.

(*k*) The epigram alluded to is still existing.

(*l*) See part of a Letter from Nicolson's worthy friend Mr. Robert Weedrow, Library Keeper at Glasgow, giving some account of the interpolations, and omissions, in our JOHN KNOX's Church history, falsely ascribed to the Reformer; as published by D. Buchanan, Nicols. 109. Append. No. VI. and where also the history is compared with the Print. Id. 55. in the notes. Note M'Kenzie's Scots Writers. III. 135.

(*m*) Nicols. Scot. Hist. Libr. 55. (*n*) See account of him in Nicols. Scot. Hist. Libr. 31. (*o*) Hist. Scotl. Lib. X. 537. (*p*) Nicols. Scot. Hist. Libr. 55, 56.



MARY QUEEN OF SCOTLAND.

Engraved from a Cast

London: Published & Jan. 1798. by Robert Wilkinson N^o 58 Cornhill.



JOHN MAITLAND of LETHINGTON

Lord Thurlestone and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland.

London: Published 1 Jan: 1798. by Robert Wilkinson N^o 58 Cornhill.

Lord Chancellor THIRLESTANE.

SIR JOHN (*a*) MAITLAND, of Lethington, North Britain, was a lawyer by descent, being the second of the three sons, of the (*b*) seven children, born to Sir Richard Maitland, of Lethington and Thirlestane, in the same kingdom, who was one of the Judges, or extraordinary (*c*) Lords of the Court of Session, and Lord Privy (*d*) Seal, by his wife, Mary Cranston, daughter of Sir Thomas Cranston, of Crofbie, of which children, the other two were daughters; Sir JOHN was (*e*) born in the year 1545; he was a youth of excellent natural parts, which, by his father's care were highly improved by a liberal (*f*) education, in a course of studies, in grammar and (*g*) philosophy, in (*h*) Scotland, he was afterwards sent to France, to study the (*i*) law; on his return to his native country, he commenced (*k*) Advocate.

His first promotion was the (*l*) Abbacy of Kelfoe in commendam, which he afterwards exchanged with Francis Stewart, the Queen's nephew, for the Priory of (*m*) Coldinghame.

In 1567 he was preferred to be Lord Privy (*n*) Seal, on his father's (*o*) resignation; but (*p*) being inviolably attached to the Queen's interest, and entirely disapproving of the methods, that were used, to induce her Majesty to resign her government, in favour of her infant son; he suffered many hardships, both in his person and fortune; his benefice was taken from him, and given to Alexander Home, of Manderston.

In 1568, though then not much more than twenty-three years of age, he became so eminently conspicuous for abilities in his profession, that he was, June 2, this year, made an ordinary (*q*) Lord of Session, or one of the Senator's (*r*) of the College of justice (for both names impart (*s*) the same office) being then Commendator of (*t*) Coldinghame, in succession to Archibald Crawford, Parson of (*u*) Eglisshame, superseded for his (*x*), inability, and divers offences committed by him, which merited his deprivation.

He was deprived of his office of Privy Seal, by Act of Parliament (*y*) in the year 1570, which was immediately bestowed on John Buchannan, the historian.

Being sensible, that the (*z*) Regent, who then had the management of all affairs, was no friend of his, he retired to the castle of Edinburgh, where he was kindly received by Sir William Kirkaldy, the Governor, with whom he continued, till the castle was taken by the Regent, with the assistance of some troops, he got from Queen Elizabeth.

Sir

(*a*) The original name of this family was MATULANT, Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 391. a. The Duke of Lauderdale, one of the noted *Cabal* in the reign of Charles II. *was* of this family. Earl of Clarendon has recorded his infamy, in his Hist. Rebel. III. 124. Penn. Scotl. III. 264. So *is* the present Earl of Lauderdale, one of the noted *coalition*, in the reign of George III.

(*b*) Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 393. b.

(*c*) Dalrymp. Cat. of Lords of Session, 4. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 84. The King's (James IV. of Scotland, who was slain in 1513,) letter for exempting Sir Richard from the attendance on and duties of his office, from the notoriety of his infirmities and great age, is remarkable. It bears, "That Sir Richard Maitland had served his grandsire, (or *great grandfather*), goodame, mother, and himself, in many public charges (*for upwards of seventy years*) whereof he dutifully and honestly acquitted himself; and having been many years a senator, he has with much sincerity and integrity served therein, and being grown greatly debilitated through age, though nothing in spirit and judgment; whereupon the Lords have granted him immunity and licence to attend when he pleases, having all commodities, as if he were present," the salary was reserved to Sir Richard, though the King "moved in conscience, lest justice should be retarded by his absence, appointed Sir Lewis Ballenden, his successor" Sir Richard's advice to Queen Mary, deserves to be recorded, as the advice of a judicious and faithful Counsellor, "That she must see her laws kept, or else she would get no obedience." He was a biographical, a professional, and a poetical writer. Dalrymp. Notes on Cat. of Lords of Session, 4, 5. Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 393.

(*d*) Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 67.

(*e*) Berkenhout's Biographia Literaria, 371. calc.

(*f*) Dougl. ut supra, 394, a. calc.

(*g*) M'Kenzie's Lives of Scots Writers, III. 398.

(*h*) Berkenh. ut supra.

(*i*) M'Kenzie, ut supra.

(*k*) Berkenh. ut supra.

(*l*) Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 394, a. calc.

(*m*) Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 67.

(*n*) Dougl. 394, a. calc. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 67.

(*o*) Dougl. 393, b.

(*p*) Id. 394, a. calc.

(*q*) Dalrymp. Cat. of Lords of Session, 6. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 78.

(*r*) Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 294, b.

(*s*) M'Kenzie's Lives of Scots Writers, III. 145, 146, marg. and calc. Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 658, b. and calc. Critical Review, XXIX, 9. Boswell's Hebrides, 99, n. 8vo. Edit. 1786.

(*t*) Dalrymp. Notes on Cat. 8, Beats. II. 78.

(*u*) Dalrymp. Cat. 4. Beats. II. 78.

(*v*) Dalrymp. Notes on Cat. 8.

(*y*) Dougl. 394, b.

(*z*) James Douglas, Earl of Morton.

Sir JOHN MAITLAND was sent prisoner to Tantallon; but the Regent sometime thereafter consented to his enlargement, and allowed him to be confined to Lord Somerville's house, and two miles round it; but under the penalty of 10,000*l.* sterling, in case he should go beyond the prescribed limit.

He continued under this restraint, till the Earl of Morton's fall, after which he was liberated by Act of (a) Council, in the year 1578.

After he had obtained his liberty, he went to Court, in the year 1581, where his many excellent qualities soon brought him into favour with the King.

On 26 (b) April, 1581, he was again appointed an Ordinary Lord of (c) Session, in the place of Archibald Douglas, Parson of Glasgow, then superfeded.

His Majesty, James the Sixth's (d) esteem and regard for him still increasing, he first conferred the honour of (e) knighthood on him, and then made him (f) Secretary of State for (g) life, in the year 1584.

He was in 1586, made Vice (h) Chancellor by a most ample commission, in which are fully narrated, his great merit, probity, and faithful services.

He resigned (i) the judicial office of Ordinary Lord of Session, in the month of March, 1587, having been on the Bench nineteen years; and was succeeded by James (k) Elphinstone, of Innernoche; and sometime thereafter he was preferred to be Lord (l) Chancellor of the kingdom, in the room of James Stewart, Earl of (m) Arran; who soon after his dismission, was (n) murdered, as he was riding over Crawford Moor, by Lord Forthorah, natural son to James Douglas, Earl of Morton, the (o) Regent.

The Chancellor's power and (p) influence, created him many enemies, among the Scotch Nobility, who made several attempts to destroy him, but without success.

One of which is particularly mentioned, (q) viz. an assault made on him in the night time, at the Abbey of Holyrood House, by Earl Bothwell; in that Chancellor Maitland, being the Earl's mortal enemy, got him imprisoned in the castle of Edinburgh for witchcraft, &c. but the Earl failed in his attempt.

He attended the King on his voyage (r) to Norway, where his bride, the Princess of Denmark, was detained by contrary wind, the marriage was immediately consummated, and they returned with the Queen to Copenhagen, where they spent the ensuing winter; during their residence in Denmark, the Chancellor became intimately acquainted with the celebrated Tycho (s) Brahe.

Whilst the CHANCELLOR was in Denmark, great contentions arose between him and the Earl of (t) Marischal; for the CHANCELLOR, by virtue of his office, claimed the next place to his Majesty as long as he was there; and, on the other hand, the CHANCELLOR claimed that precedence as due to his high office; but there does not seem to have been any determination on the subject.

Soon (u) after his Majesty's return to Scotland, with his Queen, he conferred the honour of the Peerage of that kingdom, upon the CHANCELLOR, for his singular (x) wisdom, with the title of Lord (y) Maitland, of Thirlestane, by Letters Patent, dated 18 May, 1590, to him and the heirs male of his body.

He was one of the Scotch Peers, who assisted at (z) the Queen's Coronation, the same year.

The

(a) Id. ib.

(b) Dalrymp. Cat. of Lords of Session, 6. calc. Beats. Pol. Ind. II.

(c) But never President of that Court, as the late Sir David Dalrymple, Baronet, Lord Hailes, and one of the Lords of Session [See Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 83. Dalr. Cat. 17. Europ. Mag. XXXIII. 87, 348,] has erroneously asserted, in his Notes on the Catalogues of the Lords of Session, 8, Quarto Edit. MDCCXCVI.

(d) Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 394, b.

(e) Dougl. ut supra.

(f) Berkenhout and Dougl. ut supra. Dalrymple's Notes to Cat. of Lords of Session, 8, calc. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 69.

(g) Dougl. ut supra.

(h) Dalr. Notes to Cat. of Lords of Session, 8, calc. Dougl. 394, b.

(i) Dalrymp. Cat. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 78.

(k) Id. ib.

(l) Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 59, calc. M'Kenzie's Lives of the Writers of Scotland, 421, 422. Camd. Brit. "Scotia," 10, Folio Edit. MDCX.

(m) He was the upstart favourite of the King, and most justly stripped of all his honours in 1585. Beats. II. 10, and see Crawford's *Memoirs of Scotland*, 314, 324, Edit. 12mo. MDCCCLXVII.

(n) How. Biogr. Scotl. Second Part, 1718.

(o) M'Kenzie's Scotch Writers, 401, calc. Berkenh. Biogr. Lit. Quarto 371, n. See Id. 398.

(p) Berkenhout's *Biographia Literaria*, 372.

(q) M'Kenzie's Lives of Scots Writers, III. 417, 418. Dougl. 86.

(r) Berkenh. Biogr. Lit. 372. M'Kenzie's Lives, III. 417.

(s) See the Lord Chancellor's Works.

(t) M'Kenzie's Lives, III. 416, calc.

(u) Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 394, b.

(x) Camd. Brit. "Scotia," 10, Folio Edit. MDCX.

(y) Dougl. ut supra. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 11.

(z) Dougl. ut supra.

The CHANCELLOR (*a*) resigned his office of Secretary of State, which the King immediately conferred on Sir Richard (*b*) Cockburn, of Clerkington, the CHANCELLOR's (*c*) nephew.

Towards the end of the year 1592, the (*d*) CHANCELLOR incurred the Queen's displeasure, for refusing to relinquish his Lordship of Muffelburgh, which she claimed, as being a part of Dumfermling; he absented himself some time from Court, but was at length restored to favour, by means (*e*) of Robert Ker, of Calsford, who had married his niece; and in order to ingratiate himself the more in her good graces, he concurred with her in her design of taking the young Prince from the Earl of Mar; for which he received a severe reprimand from the King, which he took so much to heart, that he fell into a lingering sickness; during which he sent his cousin, the Secretary, to the King, who remained then at Hamilton, and by him excused his dealing in that matter, with a solemn protestation of his fidelity, in all his Majesty's services; and a short time before his death, he wrote a letter to the King, recommending his wife, children, and (*f*) friends to his protection; to the letter his Majesty returned a very affectionate answer, and which the reader may find in Doctor (*g*) Mackenzie's Lives of Scottish Writers; it is one of King James's best (*h*) compositions.

Notwithstanding the King's letter was (*i*) wrote with his own hand, to comfort Lord THIRLESTANE in his sickness; yet the sense of the King's displeasure, made so deep an impression on the CHANCELLOR's mind, that it threw him into a languishing disorder, which put a period to his life on (*k*) 3 October, 1595, on which (*l*) day he was elated with the greatest conjugal affection, and his whole time was taken up in writing verses to the memory of his wife's virtues, in which he bewailed her death, in a very mournful ditty.

Lord THIRLESTANE died epileptic (*m*), aged (*n*) fifty, at (*o*) Lawder, greatly regretted by the (*p*) King, and all who wished (*q*) well to their country.

He lies interred at (*r*) Haddington, with several of his ancestors.

He (*s*) left behind him a considerable estate, viz. the lands and baronies of Blyth, Thankerton, Biggar, &c. the lands of Castle Hill, in the domain of Lauderdale, with the office of Bailiff, appertaining to the same, and of Muffelburgh; the lands of East and West Barns, Newton, Ofwalden, Le Roy et Fleuris, Lochen, &c. the Baronies of Stobo, Ethelstone, called the White Barony, &c. also ten chalders of victual, yearly, out of the lands of Markhill, Traprene, &c. likewise the lands and barony of Leithington, &c. with the tower and fortrefs.

He married Jane Fleming, the only daughter and heiress of James F. Lord Fleming, Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, in the reign of Queen Mary, by Lady Barbara Hamilton, daughter of James, Duke of Chattle Herault, by whom he had a son and a daughter.

Both the following Epitaphs are inscribed on Chancellor MAITLAND's Monument, which was erected by his son; the first is in English verse, and written by the King himself, and is far from being the worst (*t*) of his Majesty's compositions; it is indeed, one of the (*u*) best, and was, according to the Earl of (*x*) Orford, no doubt esteemed, in that age

(*a*) Dougl. ut supra.

(*b*) Beats. II. 69.

(*c*) Dougl. ut supra.

(*d*) Berkenh. Biogr. Lit. 372, 373.

(*e*) M'Kenzie's Lives, III. 418, calc.

(*f*) Berkenh. Biogr. Lit. 373. n.

(*g*) Vol. III. 419.

(*h*) Birck's Life of Prince Henry, 13.

(*i*) M'Kenzie's Lives, III. 419, calc.

(*l*) Translation from the original Latin of Johnst. Rer. Brit. Hist. Lib. VII. 204, ap. M'Kenzie, III. 420, ap. calc.

(*m*) M'Kenzie 418, calc. 420.

(*n*) Epitaph, M'Kenzie III. 419, calc.

(*o*) M'Kenzie, III. 420.

(*p*) M'Kenzie, Id. ib. Berkenh. ut supra.

(*q*) Dougl. ut supra, 395, a.

(*r*) M'Kenzie, Id. ib.

(*t*) Edinb. Mag. I. 122. Old Series, Edit. 1773.

(*u*) Burkenh. ut supra, 373.

(*x*) Walp. Cat. Roy. and Nob. Auth. II. 210.

age of adulation, a mark of great honour; the other is in Latin, and caused to be, if not written, by the son of the deceased Lord; a translation of the latter is here given, and the Original subscribed in a Note.

Thu passenger, who spy'ft with gazeing (y) eyes
This sad trophie of death's triumphant dart,
Consider, when this outward tomb (y) *thū sees*;
How rair a man leaves here his earthly pairt.

His wifdome and his uprightnefs of heart,
His piety, his praftice in our ftate;
His pregnant wit, well verft in every pairt;
As equally not all were in debate.

Then juftly has his death brought forth, of late
A heavie grief to prince and fubjects all,
Who virtue love, and vice, do truly hate,
Though vicious men be joyful at his fall;

But for himfelf, moft happy doth he (z) *die*
Tho' for his prince it moft unhappy (z) *be*.

To (a) JOHN MAITLAND, Baron of Thirlestane, Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, descended of the noble stock of the Maitlands, and augmented the honour of that very ancient family, by a much more celebrated title; his sincere piety, heroic mind, singular learning, undaunted courage, worthy the imitation of posterity, and envied by antiquity, were scarcely ever equalled; his ready liberality, cheerful and facetious vigour of wit, gained him the affections of all, both in public and private; after he had faithfully discharged several honourable offices in the Commonwealth, King James, the Sixth of that name, King of Scotland, (*the wisest of all the Kings Europe ever (b) saw*) advanced him to the high dignity of Chancellor, with the consent and acclamations of the three estates of the kingdom, in Parliament assembled; but he enjoyed that post hardly nine years; however, he executed it with such prudence, integrity, and universal approbation, that it may be said of him, great was the glory of his short-lived dignity. At length having attained the fiftieth year of his age, he was snatched away, almost in the midst of his career of honours and virtues; he left his heavy loss to be lamented by all persons, especially by the best of Kings, who performed a material part of the funeral obsequies towards the deceased, by writing the (c) vernacular verses, engraven on the top of the marble monument; he died 3 Oct. 1595, in his own Castle of (d) Thirlestane, lately built by himself.

John Maitland, Earl of Lauderdale, his only son, caused this Monument to be erected to the memory of the best of parents, more out of filial piety, than ostentatious expence.

It does not seem to be (e) ascertained whether MAITLAND, the Lord Chancellor, excelled most in polite literature, in the

(y) Every reader will perceive the grammatical licence, which the King took as *thū sees*; his rhimes are broad Scotch, *eyes* and *sees*. Edinb. Mag. I. 122, *Old Series*, Edit. 1773.

(z) *Die* and *be*, coupled together, must sound harsh to an English ear.

(a) "JOANNI METELLANO, Baroni de Thyrlstane, magno Scotiæ Cancellario; qui, a nobili Metellanâ stirpe oriundus, vetustissimæ familiæ decus, celebriore titulo auxit; cujus sincera pietas, heroica mens, eruditio singularis, gnava fortitudo, posteris æmulanda, invidenda antiquis, parem vix habuerunt; liberalitas exprompta, lepidusque ingenii vigor, devixerit sibi publicè omnes, privatim singulos: Quem, post varia in Rep. præclarè gesta munia, Jacobus, ejus nominis Sextus, Scotorum Rex, (*omnium quos Europa unquam vidit, sapientissimus*) ad summum Cancellaritus fastigium, acclamantibus tribus regni ordinibus, in Comitibus publicis eiecit. Sed munus illud annos vix novem sustinuit, cum eâ tamen prudentiâ, integritate, aclaude, ut meritò affirmari possit, brevis dignitatis ingentem fuisse gloriam. Tandem, annos natus quinquaginta, in medio ferè honorum et virtutum curriculo ereptus, acerbum sui desiderium reliquit omnibus, præcipuè regi optimo; qui versibus vernaculis, supremo huic marmori incisis, de mortuo parentavit. Obiit Anno 1595, 5 Non. Octobris, in Arce suâ de Thyrlstane, a se recens extructâ.

Johannes Metellanus, Lauderæ comes, filius unigena, parenti optimo, majore pietate quam imperensâ, poni curavit." The above Inscription is upon his Lordship's tomb, in the Church of Haddingtoun. M'Kenzie's *Lives of Scotch Writers*, III. 421, 422.

(b) Berkenh. Biogr. Lit. 373, in the Notes.

(c) Dr. M'Kenzie has translated the original Latin word "*Vernaculis*" "*English*," and yet gives the translation in the *Scotch* language.

(d) Near Lauder is Thirlestane castle, a singular old house of the Earl of Lauderdale; the front small, bounded on each side, with a great round tower, capped with slated cones. Penn. Scotl. III. 264. It is in the rare plates to Slezer, 1719. See Gough's very valuable typography. Edinb. Mag. 426, in the Notes, Old Edit. A. D. 1787.

(e) Translation of the original Latin, viz. Johnst. Rer. Brit. Hist. Lib. VII. 204, inserted in M'Kenzie's *Scottish Writers*, III. 420.

the knowledge of the Civil Law, or in the acquirements of general (*f*) learning; his career in life, was not equal to his favour with the Prince, for the former was sometimes turbulent, sometimes quiet, till at last he began to think how much literary and intense application he had thrown away on useless matters; how much distraction he had undergone what storms, private as well as public, he had sustained, inasmuch, that he wished to fall into a more tranquil port.

Our author was one of the best Latin poets of his age, as his Epigrams, which are still extant, testify.

His shrewdness, his knowledge, and his experience, all conduced to make him so remarkable for the equity of his (*b*) determinations, that the celebrity of his reputation, reached posterity; in the days of his youth, he was exposed to many dangers; after the misfortune of his (*i*) brother Ledington, he retired for some time; in his more advanced time of life, he gradually obtained many honours and functions in the State; his administration of public affairs, caused the envy of the Nobility; which he excited by his pleasantries; it would be invidious to particularize the foul language, in which he abused the Nobles and his enemies; however, he always proved himself, of an exalted mind, and was much commended for his prudence and management, even among the adverse factions; he left the most convincing proofs of his learning, viz. (*k*) *Epigrams* written in the Latin tongue; envy died away in process of time; his character was in general, variously spoken of; he appeared to some unnaturally severe, not sufficiently qualifying the facetiousness of his discourse, to the hour of seriousness; others, again, thought that (*l*) in the execution of his official duties he was courteous, easy, polite, and far from being morose or severe, but that he tempered, on the contrary, his jocularity with gravity.

His memory (*m*) was not grateful to all, for some charged him to have been the author of dissensions among the Nobles, and of the murder of (*n*) Murray the Regent.

Again, JOHN *MAITLAND, the Noble and learned Chancellor of Scotland, was equal to any of his contemporaries, in general information, and surpassed every body, in his particular knowledge of the public transactions of his time.

Several

(*f*) James Murray, Earl Murray the Regent, who was shot to death on Saturday, 23 January, 1569, by Hamilton, of Bothwell Haugh, and deservedly, though he owed his life to the Regent's mercy, on a former occasion, for which he is charged with ingratitude, but sure the cause of revenge put even gratitude itself out of the case, for the Regent was sacrificed to the first resentment of an injured husband, whose estate had been bestowed upon one of the Regent's favourites, and he took possession of his house, by his orders, and not only turned Hamilton's wife out of doors, but stripped her naked, and left her in that condition, in the open fields, in a cold dark night, where, before day next morning, she became furiously mad. The story of this cruelty, and of the Regent's death, (for sure it cannot be deemed murder) are both related in Rob. Hist. Scot. I. 511. Crawford. Mem. Scotl. 124.

(*g*) Spotswood gives him the character of a man of great learning. Berkenh. 373, and he certainly was of rare parts, and a deep wit, and full of courage. M'Kenzie, III. 419. The CHANCELLOR bore an high character for his talents and integrity amongst all historians. Edinb. Mag. V. 426, a. *Old Series*, Edit. 1787, as a man of genius and a scholar. Id. I. 122. *Old Series* Edit. 1773, see his Works.

(*h*) Is meritis, æquitate in rebus judicandis, solertia ingenii, peritia usque rerum, ut ad posteritatis memoriam fama celebris esset. In primâ juventute multis discriminibus obnoxius; post calamitatem Ledingtoni fratris, aliquandiu latuit; propectâ ætate gradatim honores et publica reipublicæ munera adeptus non sine magnâ invidiâ procerum administravit, quam immodicis jocis provocavit. Supervacaneum est singula maledicta referre, per quæ in proceres inimicosque suos contumeliosus fuit. At specimen excelsi animi semper editit, inter adversas factiones, magnam laudem prudentiæ industriæque tulit; reliquit clarissima monumenta doctrinæ suæ, Epigrammata Latino sermone conscripta. Senescente invidiâ, quam dies mitigavit, fama ejus vario sermone vulgari celebratæ; quibusdam naturâ dicacior visus, et ne inter tempora curarum, verbis facietis satis temperans; aliis, ubi officio satisfecit, lenis, remissus, urbanus, procul a tristitiâ aut severitate, jocos temperatos seriis permiscens." Rob. Johnston, Rer. Brit. His. I. VII. 204. Dalrymp. Notes on the Cat. of the Lords of Session, Quarto, 8, 9, Edit. M.DCC.XCIV. M'Kenzie's Scots Writers, III. 420.

(*i*) The misfortune was blindness, which happened to his father, not his brother, according to Pinkerton's account of Scottish Poets, "Sir Richard Maitland," in the Edinb. Mag. V. 422. *Old Series*, Edit. 1787. The son was a man of great political abilities; Berkenh. 373, he was a most faithful and loyal subject, and a firm and steady friend to the interest of Queen Mary. Dougl. 394, a. and as no subject had a greater share of his royal master, King James's favour, so none deserved it better, he having always been a most faithful Minister. Dougl. 395, a. M'Kenzie's Lives of Scottish Writers, III. 419.

(*k*) Regni Cancellarius, Joannes Metellanus, acri et mordace *Epigramate* (quod adhuc extat) in Knoxum et historiam ejus lusit. Nicol. Sc. Hist. Libr. 54, 55. i. e. John Maitland, the Chancellor of the kingdom, jeered Knox, the Reformer, and his history of that event, in a very severe and pointed *Epigram*. See his Works.

(*l*) He acquitted himself, in every station of life, with honour, fidelity, and reputation. Dougl. 395, a. See Dalrym. Notes on Cat. of Lords of Session, 8, 9. (*m*) Johnstone, ap. M'Kenzie, III. 420, ap. calc.

(*n*) See his Character in our article of John Knox, the Reformer.

* Nobilis et eruditus regni Cancellarius, JOANNES METELLANUS eorum temporum æqualis, qui illa omnia apprime nôrat. In the opinion of Sir Robert Gordon, of Strologh, according to Nicol. Scot. Hist. Libr. 54, 55.

Several of MAITLAND's (o) cotemporary Poets wrote Verses on him, among which are the following :

“ Humida quod terræ facies, tot mensibus æther
Imbribus infestus, fluctibus æquor erat :
Quodque Ceres mentita fidem, fat amerferat undis,
Ætheris et terræ hæc signa gementis erant.
Quippe Metellano (cujus frendente profana
Invidia, ad mundi mænia fama volat)
Jussa piis lacrymis, et pulla ueste parabant
Nec lucem in luctu sustinere suo.
Sed si mens ulla est hominis præfaga futuri,
Nec semper vates vana referre solent
Si Nioben flet adhuc marmor, si candida vatum
Mater, adhuc multò Memnona rore gemit ;
Multa diuque tibi lacrymarum flumina fundet
Scotia, consiliis sola relicta suis.”

The famous Sir Thomas (p) Craig is reputed the Author of the above Poem.

A L I U D.

Nemo Metellano est suffectus, cur ita! quod par
Nemo Metellano, nemo secundus erat.

“ Ille Metellanus, cui regni inclaruit ingens
Annulus, et regis mensque manusque sui ;
Cui rex incubuit, regni dum versat habenas ;
Quo duce tanta fuit pax foras atque domii
Qui, claris prognatus avis, et sanguine prisco,
Laude novâ veteres nobilitavit avos,
Hæc urna situs in parva, tibi furdior aula
Intonat hoc, *si vis vivere: disce mori.*”

Andrew (q) Melvil is the reputed Author of these Verses.

JOANNIS (r) METELLANI, Thirlstoni Domini, Scotiæ quondam Cancellarii,
Epigrammata Latina. Del. Poet. Scot. vol. II. 138. Amst. 1637, in 12mo.”

i. e.

The Latin Epigrams of JOHN MAITLAND, Lord Thirlestane, formerly
Chancellor of Scotland. Among the Delights of the Scots Poets, Vol. II.
138. Amst. 1637, in 12mo.

In

(o) See some account of him in our Life of Knox the Reformer.

(p) Berkenh. Biogr. Lit. 373, n.

(q) M'Kenzie, ut supra, 420, calc.

(r) M'Kenzie's Lives of the Scottish Writers, III. 421, and yet it is said, that Melville, who wrote the Memoirs, was his personal enemy. See
Edinb. Mag. V, 426, n. Old Series, Edit. 1787.

In the above Collection, are satirical, complimentary, and humorous; among the former, I consider the following
(s) Epigram on the Master of (t) Gray :

(u) Sis Paris, an Graius dubito; pulchelle, videris
Effe Paris, formâ, marte, et amore, pari,
Fax etiam patriæ, nec fato aut omine differs
Græca tamen Graium te docet effe (x) fides.

Among the second, we class the following Epigrams :

Ad (y) TYCHONEM ipsum.
Tycho (z) naturæ tot mira atque abdita pandis,
Ut sis naturæ filius atque parens.

In effigiem (a) Tychonis Brahe, ad pictorem,
Fac tibi dent Superi, pietas animare figuras,
Hunc tamen effigie aut arte referre nequis;
Majestasque oris nulla est imitabilis arte;
Nec tantum Heroem parva tabella capit.

Ad (b) EUNDEM.
Docta (c) quidem, sed manca tamen, nam plurima defuit
Digna coli; virtus, mens, decor, ingenium:
Humanâ hæc non arte queunt nec mente referri
Vis veram effigiem pengere, junge Deum.

Among the third and last the following:

In (d) URANIAM.
Quod Jovis alta domus, quicquid natura vel orbis,
Alter et orbis habeat, merum opus Urania,
Est merito divisa orbi, quam non capit orbis;
Æmula naturæ hæc, æmulus ipse Jovi.

We have inserted the above Epigrams, in this our Memoir, in order to let the reader know, what an excellent turn of wit, what a happy genius, and what a politeness of stile the Lord Chancellor MAITLAND had.

He

- (r) M'Kenzie's Lives of Scotch Writers, III. 423. Berkenh. Biogr. Lit.
(s) Dalrymp. Notes on Cat. of Lords of Session, 9.
(t) This was Patrick Gray, Master of Gray, and one of the Extraordinary Lords of Session. Dalrymp. Cat. 5. Beats. P. Ind. II. 84.
(u) Dalrymp. ut supra.
(x) R. Johnst. Rer. Brit. Hist. Lib. IV. 222.
(y) M'Kenzie, III. 417.
(z) This Epigram was upon Tycho Brahe's picture. Id. ib. The celebrated Danish Astronomer, the Hipparchus of his age. Playf. Biogr. Ind.
Art. "Brahe."
(a) This was also upon his picture. M'Kenzie, ut supra.
(b) This is addressed to Brahe's Portrait Painter, as well as the last. Id. ib. (c) Id. ib.
(d) On Tycho Brahe's Observatory. M'Kenzie's Scots Writers, III. 417.

He (*e*) knew how to pay his Court by his Poetry ; for he was so courteous as to make a translation of the Epitaph on Sir Philip Sidney, by King (*f*) James, and of *His* (*g*) *Majesty's own* (*h*) *Sonnet*, his translation runs thus :

Infano (*i*) tumida gentes coiere rumultu,
Aufæ, insigne nefas, bello (*k*) *ultrò* coiere tonantem.
Mars sese accinxit ; (*l*) *metuenda tot agmina nunquam*
Vifa ferunt ; properare truces miro ordine turmæ :
Nosque mari et terrâ sævo claufere duello,
Exitium dirâque minantes strage ruinam :
Irrita sed tristi lugent conamina fine ;
Nam laceras jecit ventus ludibria puppes,
Et merfit rapidis turgescens montibus æquor.
Felix communi qui evasit clade superstes,
Dum reliquos misero deglutit abyffus hiatu !
Qui vis tanta cadit ? quis totque stupenda peregit ?
Vanos *Jova* sacro conatus rifit Olympo.

(*e*) Dalrymp. Notes on Cat. of Lords of Session, 9.

(*f*) See Berkenh. Biogr. Lit. 393, n.

(*g*) Edinb. Mag. I. 122. *Old Series*, Edit. 1773.

(*h*) Dalrymp. and Edinb. Mag. ut supra.

(*i*) Edinb. Mag. ut supra.

(*k*) I doubt the CHANCELLOR has here transgressed the metrical law ; I know of no authority for the last syllable in *ultrò* being made short.

(*l*) It was difficult to breathe any poetical spirit into such a prosaic lump ; what could a Translator make of a line like this

“ The like whereof was never seen they say ”

the CHANCELLOR has, however, made a decent hemestic out of it, which is the words marked in *Italic* in the Text.

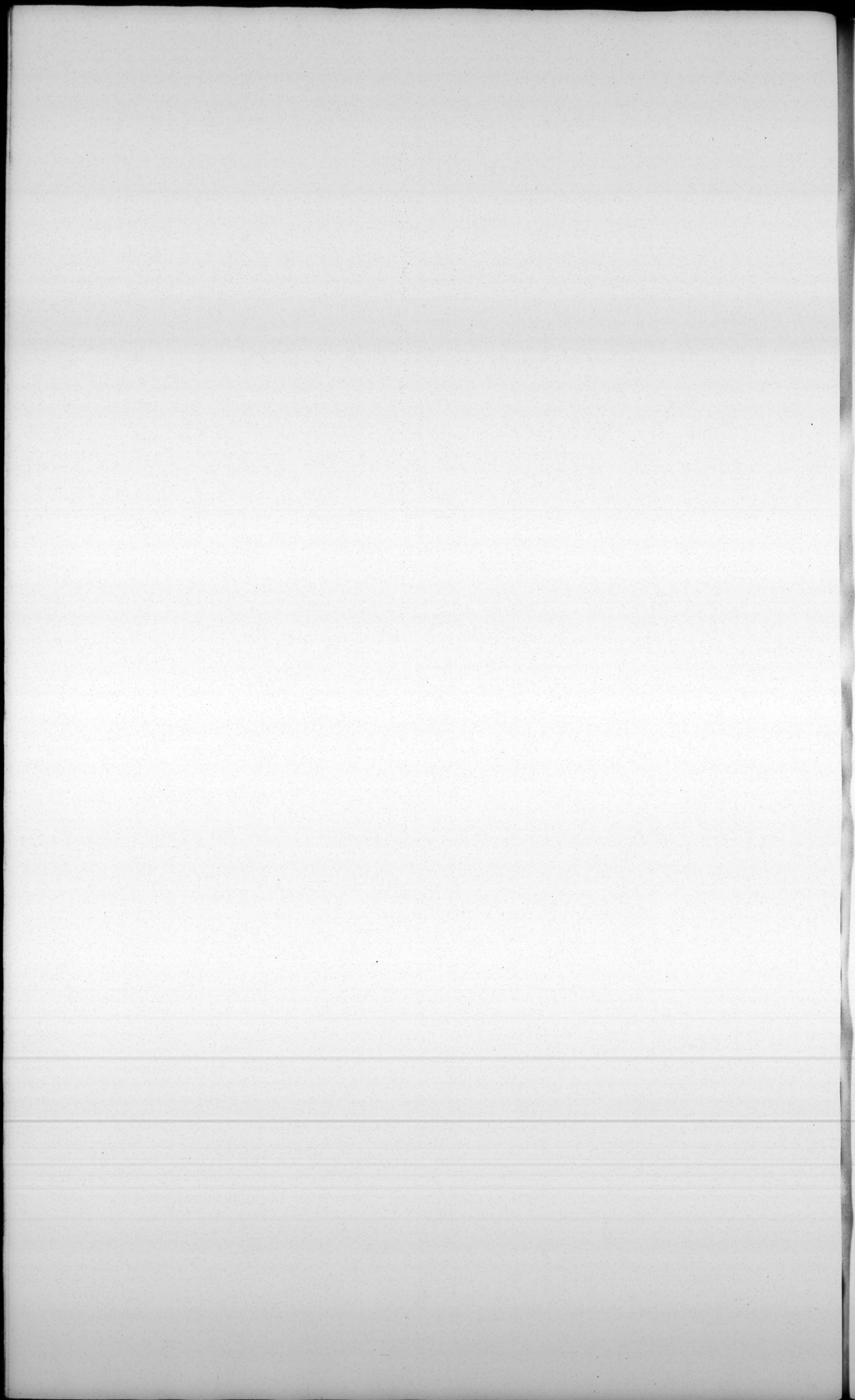


RIGHT HON^{BLE} GEORGE EARL MARECHAL

Founder of Marechal College, London

*From an original Picture by Januarius in the Possession
of the Earl of Westmoreland, Bath, Bath, Wiltshire.*

London: Published Jan^y 1798 by Robert Wilkinson N^o 350 Cornhill

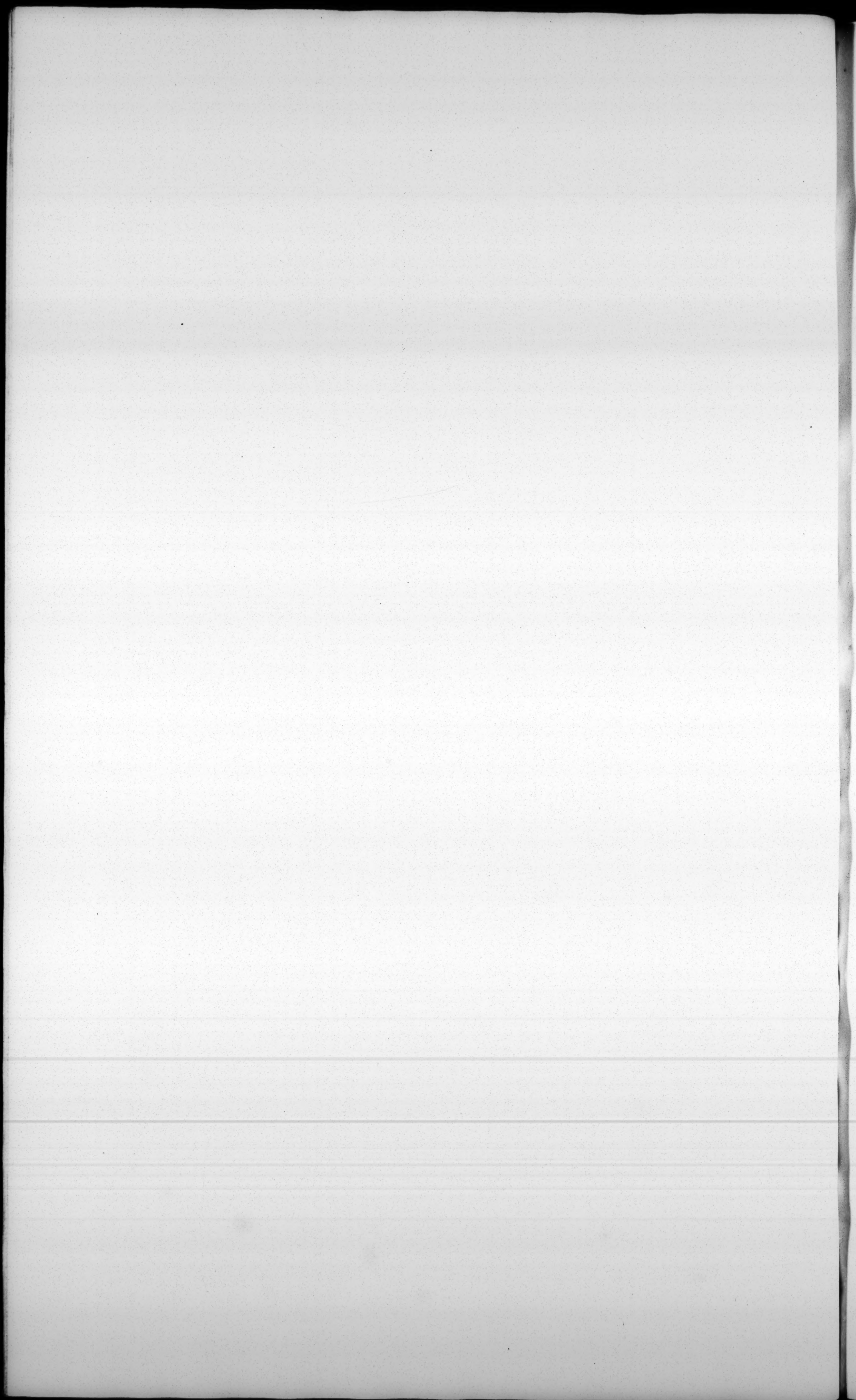


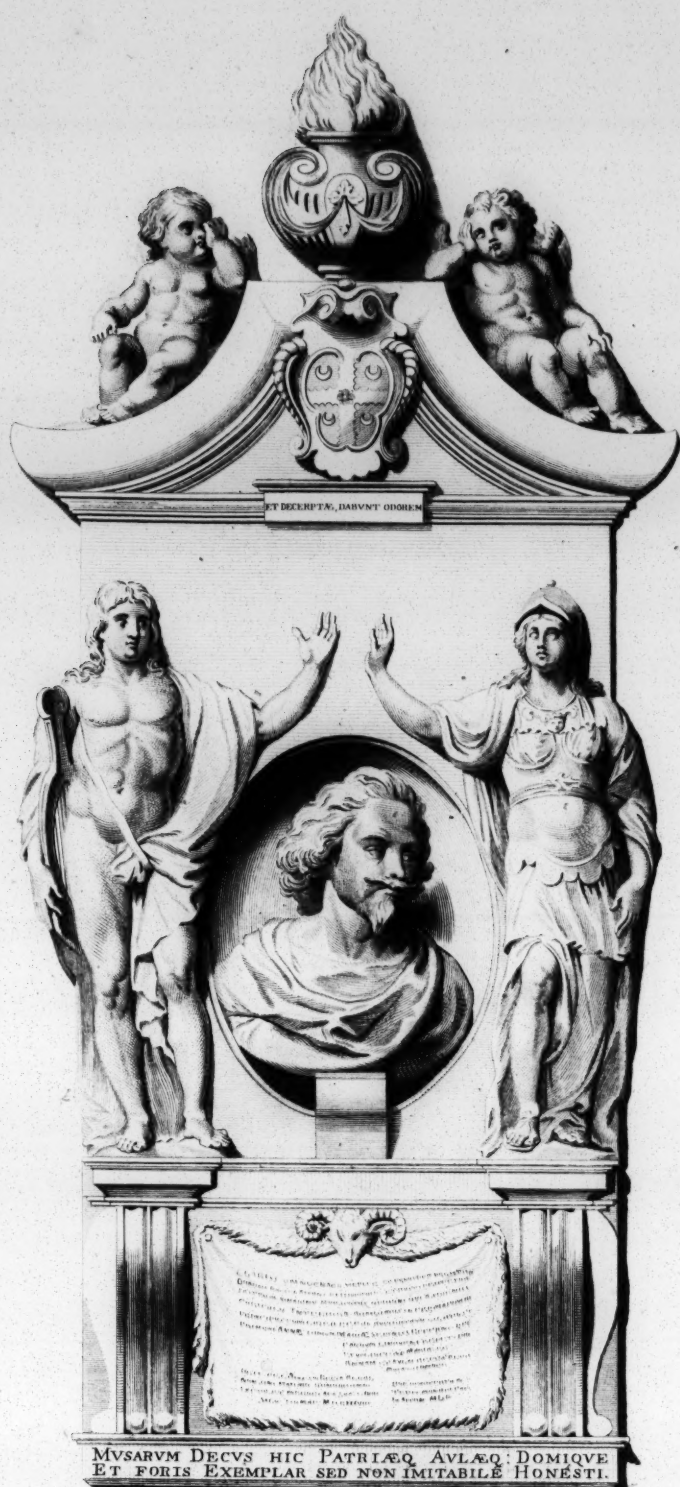


JAMES ERSKINE EARL of BUCHAN, 1616

From an Original Painting in the possession of the Earl of Buchan.

London: Published 1 Jan 1796 by Robert Wilkinson N° 58 Cornhill.

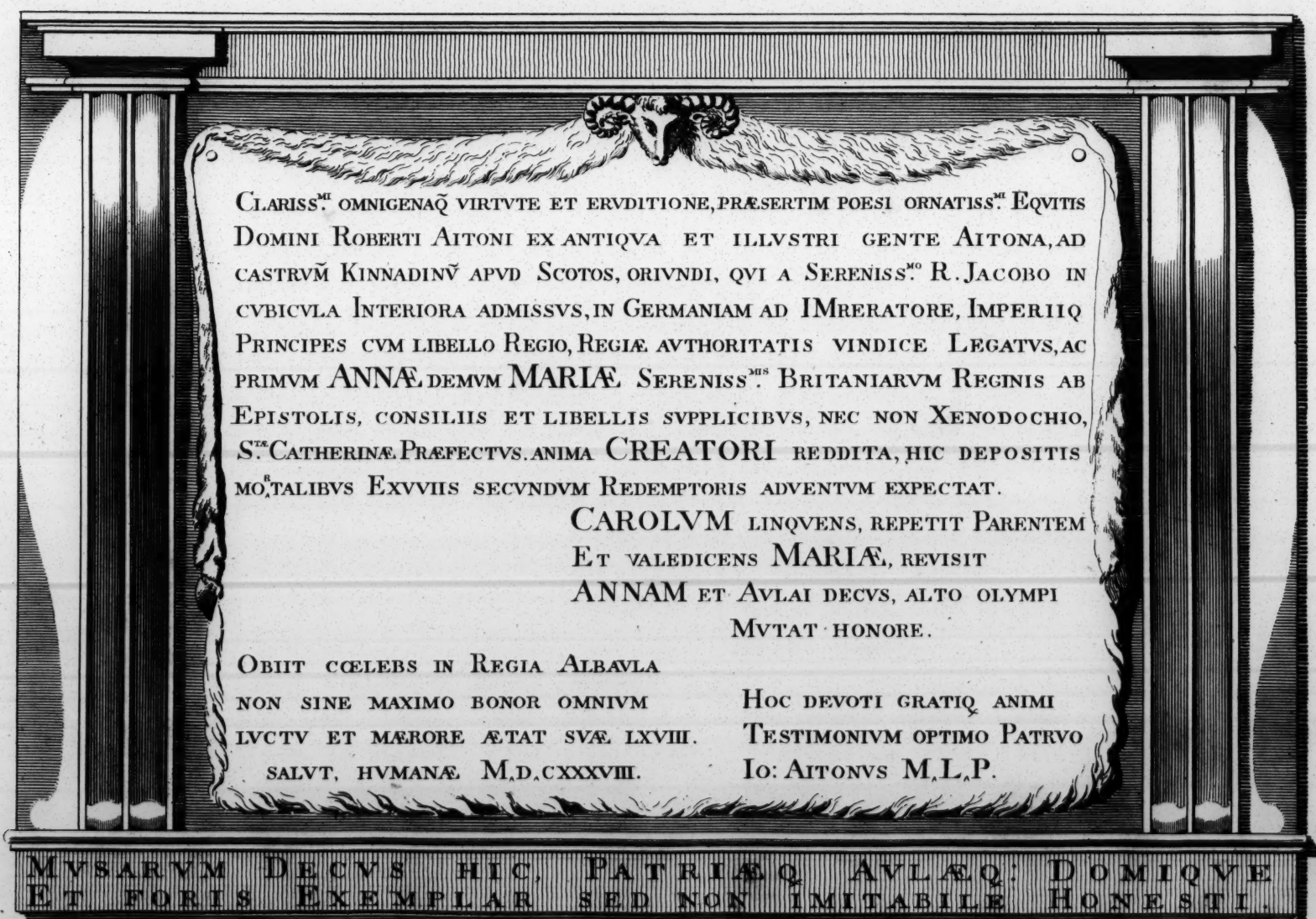




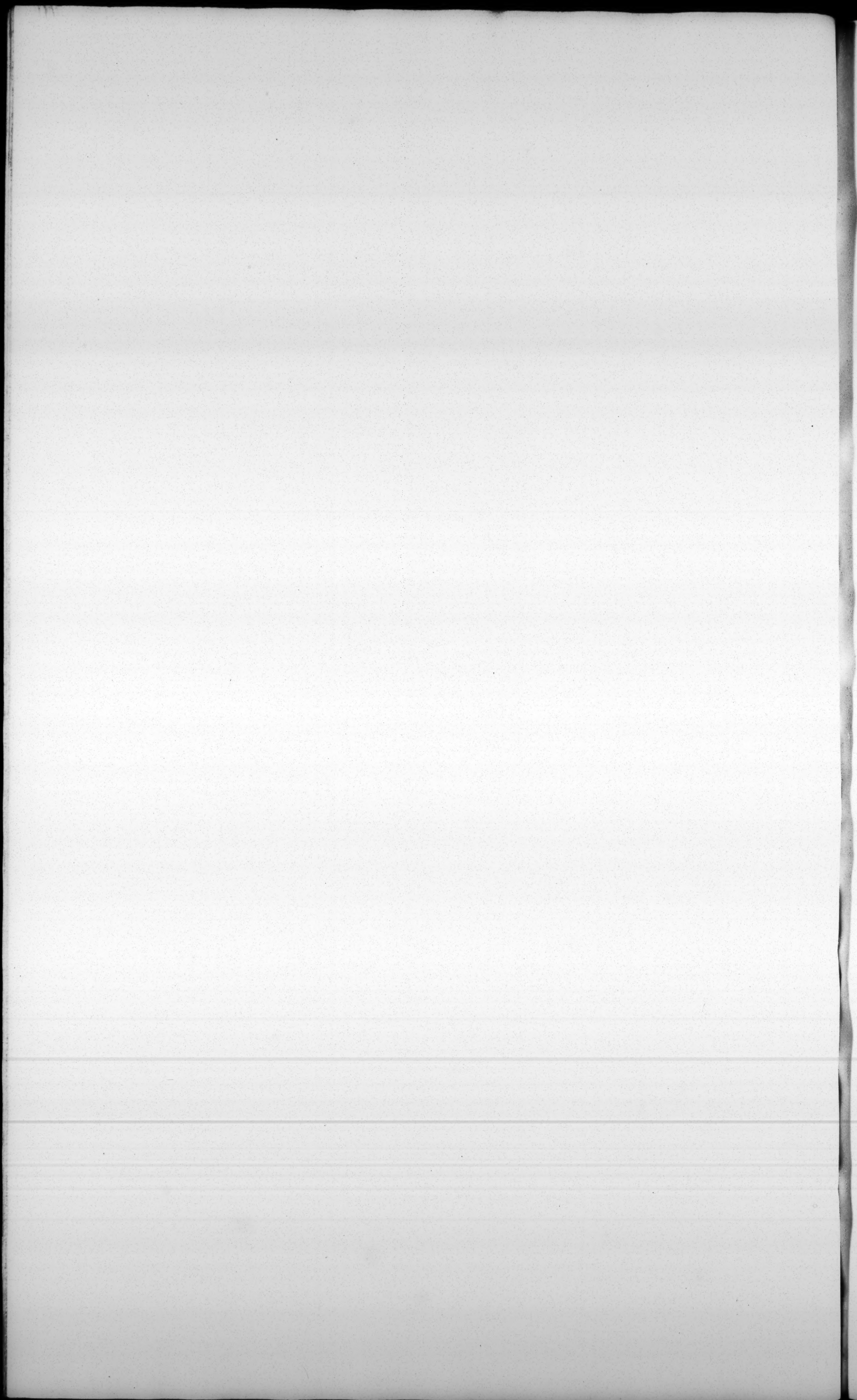
THE MONUMENT OF SIR ROBERT AITON, KNIGHT

in Westminster Abbey.

London. Published 1 Jan. 1798 by Robert Wilkinson N^o 58, Cornhill.



London. Published 1 Jan. 1798 by R. Wilkinson N^o 58 Cornhill.





JOHN JOHNSTONE M.D.

From an Original Picture by Simonson in Kings College, Aberdeen

London. Published 1 Jan^y 1798 by Robert Wilkinson, N^o 58, Cornhill.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, M. (a) D.

WAS born in the year 1641, 17 Car. I. at Caskieben, near Aberdeen, North Britain, the seat of his ancestors, and probably was educated at (b) Aberdeen, as his portrait is extant in the Newton College of Aberdeen, by Jamefone, and as he was afterwards advanced to the highest dignity in that Univerfity; the study he chiefly applied himself to was phyfic, and to improve himself in that science, he travelled into foreign parts; he was twice at Rome, but the chief place of his refidence was Padua; in which Univerfity the degree of M. D. was conferred on him, in 1610, 8 Jac. I. as appears by a MS. copy of Verfes in the Advocate's library at Edinburgh; after leaving Padua, he travelled through the rest of Italy, and over Germany, Denmark, England, Holland, and other countries; and at length fettled in France, where he met with great applaufe as a Latin (c) poet; and was Laureated at Paris, when he was (d) about twenty years of age; he lived there twenty years, and by two wives had thirteen children; after twenty-four years abfence, he returned into Scotland, in 1632, 8 Car. I. It appears by the Council books at Edinburgh, that the DoCTOR had a fuit at law, before that Court about that time; in the year following, it is very well known, that Charles I. went into Scotland, and made Bifhop Laud, then with him, a Member of that Council; and by this accident, it is probable, that an acquaintance began between the DoCTOR and that Prelate, which produced his

“*Pfalorum (e) Davidis paraphrafum poeticum,*”

for we find that in the fame year, the DoCTOR printed a fpecimen of his Pfalms at London, and dedicated them to his Lordfhip.

Mr. Pope feems to have read JOHNSTON'S (f) Pfalms, but he certainly mentions him, with much lefs refpect than he deferves, fpeaking of Benfon, he fays,

On two unequal crutches propt he came,
Milton's on this, on that one JOHNSTON'S name.

He proceeded to perfect (g) the whole, which took him up four years, and the firft complete edition was published at Aberdeen in 1637, 13 Car. I. and at London, the fame year; in 1641, 17 Car. I. DoCTOR JOHNSTON being at Oxford on a vifit to one of his daughters, who was married to a Divine of the Church of England, in that place, was feized with a violent diarrhea, of which he died in a few days, aged fifty-four; not without having feen the beginning of thofe troubles which proved fo fatal to his patron; he was buried in the place where he died, which gave occafion to the following lines of his learned friend, Wedderburn, in his Sufpiria on the DoCTOR'S death,

“*Scotia mæfta, dole, tanti viduata fepulchro*
“*Vatis; in Anglinenis contigit altus honos.*

In what year the DoCTOR JOHNSTON was made phyfician to King Charles I. does not appear; it is moft likely that the Archbishop procured him that honour, on his coming into England in 1633, 9 Car. I. at which time he tranflated Solomon's Song into Latin Elegiac Verfe, and dedicated it to his Majefty; his Pfalms were re-printed at Middleburgh, 1642, 18 Car. I. London, 1657, during the Commonwealth; Cambridge, Amfterdam, 1706; 5 Anne, Edinburgh by William Lauder, 1739, 13 Geo. II. and laft on the plan of the Delphin (h) Claffics, at London, 1741, 15 Geo.

(a) Encyclopedia Britannica, IX, 303. Grang. II. 313.

(b) Encyclo. Brit. ut fupra.

(c) Grang. ut fupra.

(d) He was one of the moft celebrated Latin Poets among the moderns. Grang. ut fupra.

(e) This is his capital Work. Grang. ut fupra.

(f) Grang. ut fupra.

(g) There is a complete Edition of his Works, including his Version of the Pfalms, and the “Book of Job,” his “Parerga, Epigrams, &c.” Id. ib.

(h) Encylyop. Brit. ut fupra.

Geo. II. 8vo. at the expence of Auditor (*i*) Benfon, with (*k*) an Interpretation and Notes for his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, to whom the Auditor dedicated them, and not to the late King George the Second, as is said in a very late (*l*) publication. Doctor Robert Lowth, late Bishop of Oxford, deceased, in the twenty-third Prelection, "De sacra poesi Hebræorum," *i. e.* "Of the sacred poetry of the Hebrews," has introduced JOHNSTON'S Version of the Forty-second Psalm, in this manner, (*m*) "I will recite to you, from the metaphrase of ARTHUR JOHNSTON, which would have been very elegantly and faithfully interpreted, had he not frequently weakened the weight both of matter and words by a kind of metre very far from the sublime, but in the Elegiac part, he in general has succeeded very happily." Benfon prefixed to this Edition, Memoirs of Doctor JOHNSTON, with the testimonies of various learned persons; a laboured comparison between the two translations of (*n*) Buchanan and JOHNSTON, was printed the same year, in English, in 8vo. intitled

"*A Prefatory Discourse to Doctor JOHNSTON'S Psalms, &c.*" and

"*A Conclusion to it.*"

His Translation of the Te Deum, Creed, Decalogue, &c. were subjoined to the Psalms; his other Poetical Works are his Epigrams; his *Parerga*; and his *Musæ Anglicæ*, or Commendatory Verses, upon persons of rank, in Church and State at that time.

The famous Statuary Rysbrack made a bust of this Scotch Poet in marble, and George Vertue in brass; it is a frontispiece to his (*o*) "Psalms Davidici," Quarto 1741. Vandergutch engraved one in Quarto, after the bust by Rysbrack, but better executed than the former; there is another by Vandergutch, in Octavo: the bust from which Vandergutch did the heads of JOHNSTON, belonged to William Benfon, the Auditor of the Imprests.

(*i*) Mr. Benson, in his Dissertation, expresses a particular fondness for alliteration in poetry; he is said to have been much pleased with these Verses on Cardinal Wolsey, when repeated to him by Mr. Pitt, the Translator of Virgil's *Æniad*,

"Begot by butchers, and by Bishops bred,

"How high his honour holds his haughty head." Grang. ut supra.

(*k*) Grang. ut supra.

(*l*) Encyclop. Brit. ut supra.

(*m*) "Recitabo eum vobis ex metaphrasi Arthuri Johnstoni, satis elegantis et fidei interpretis, nisi et rerum et verborum pondera metri genere a sublimitate alienenissimo sæpe fregisset; in materia autem eligiâ, ut par est, res ei feliciter plerumque videtur procedere." Grang. II. 314, n.

(*n*) Mr. Benson also published a Dissertation on JOHNSTON'S Version of the "Psalms" in which he, without scruple, gives the preference to *Buchanan's*; as the former has used the elegiac measure in all his Psalms, except the one hundred and nineteenth, which is lyric; some of the most sublime, especially the one hundred and fourth, appear to a disadvantage, in comparison with Buchanan's, as the pentameter verse is anti-climacterical. Grang. ut supra.

(*o*) Walp. (Earl Orford), Anec. of Paint. II. 187. Penn. Scotl. I. 138. Edinb. Mag. (*Old Series*) V. 31. a. Grang. Biogr. Engl. II. 313.



SIR ROBERT GORDON of STRALOGH.

From an Original Painting in the College of Arden.

London: Published 1 Jan 1708 by Robert Wilkinson N° 58 Cornhill.

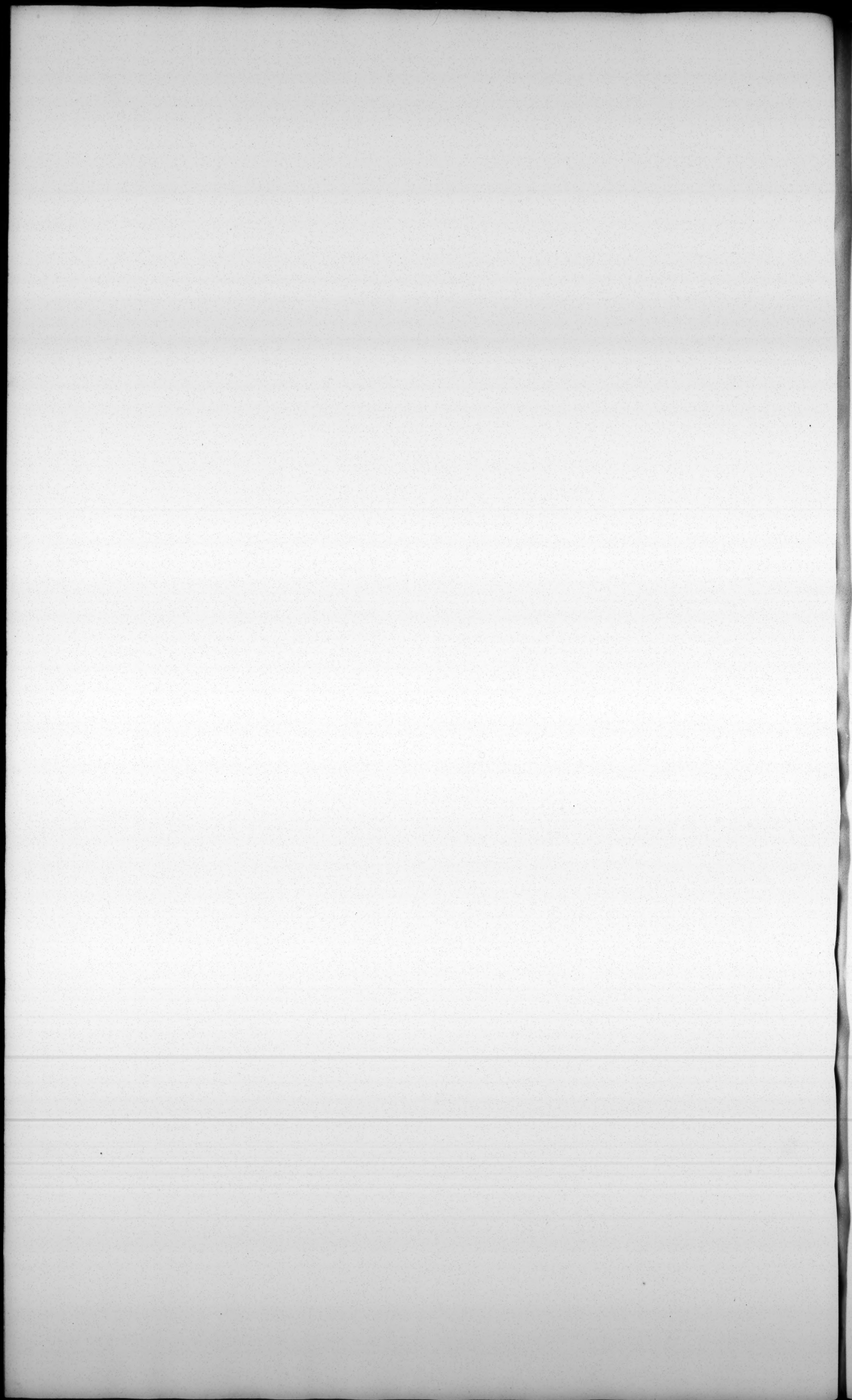




JOHN STEWART EARL OF TRAQUIR
TREASURER OF SCOTLAND

From an Original Picture at Traquair.

London Published Jan^y 1798 by Robert Wilkinson N^o 58 Cornhill.



The EARL of TRAQUAIR.

JOHN STEWART, of Traquair in (*a*) Peeblesshire, North Britain, was the only son and heir of John Stewart of Caverston, in the same Shire, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Andrew, master of Ochiltree, both in that Kingdom, and was born in 1599; he was liberally educated, and when a young man, represented the county of Tweeddale, in the Parliament of 19 Jac. 1. A.D. 1621. where he soon displayed his extraordinary talents, and was knighted by King James the Sixth of Scotland, and First of England, and called to his Privy (*b*) Council.

Upon the accession of Charles I. Sir JOHN was made Treasurer Depute, and one of his Privy (*c*) Council, being a great favorite with this Monarch; and on 19 April, 1628, 4 Car. 1. he was raised to the peerage of (*d*) Scotland, by the title of Lord STEWART, of Traquair, Lord LINTON, and CAVERSTON; and on 22 June, 1633, 9 Car. 1. his Lordship was created Earl (*e*) of TRAQUAIR, by patent of this date, to him and his heirs male for ever, they bearing the name and (*f*) arms of Stewart.

On the trial of John Balmerino, Lord B. in Scotland, on 3 Dec. 1634. 10 Car. 1. for a libel, in the Court of Justiciary (*g*) in that kingdom, our EARL was (*h*) Chancellor of the affize, or, as we say here, foreman of the Jury; Lord B. was found (*i*) guilty, but pardoned (*k*) through his Lordship's intercession.

This year Earl TRAQUAIR was made Lord high (*l*) Treasurer of Scotland, viz. 12 Car. 1. and in the year 1639. 15 Car. 1. his Majesty was pleased, on account of the many proofs he had of this his noble servant's loyalty and fidelity, to constitute him his high Commissioner both to the (*m*) Parliament, and to the General Assembly of the (*n*) Kirk of Scotland; in which exalted stations, TRAQUAIR asserted the King's Prerogative, with such firmness and intrepidity, that it occasioned him many enemies, even amongst the most moderate, inasmuch that Charles was obliged to dismiss him, which he did most unwillingly, (*o*) knowing him to be a faithful minister.

In the Parliament of 17 Car. 1. A.D. 1641. this great Officer of State was (*p*) impeached of treason, of which he was found guilty, but his punishment was submitted to the King, who, (*q*) satisfied that his only crime was a steady adherence to his Majesty's (*r*) interest, ordered him a pardon under the Great Seal, wherein was fully narrated an ample testimony of his consummate abilities, and singular integrity in the discharge of his duty (*s*).

Some of the many original letters of the King, under his own hand, attesting Earl TRAQUAIR's attachment and uprightness of heart, may be read in Douglas, which sufficiently demonstrate how unjustly he was aspersed by the factions which then prevailed; (*t*) even his wife's advice to the Crown, brought him under the scandal of duplicity, but he was cleared from this suspicious imputation, by the noble Historian. (*u*)

This nobleman underwent many (*v*) vicissitudes of fortune, in his several public transactions: after the Parliament had passed (*w*) sentence upon him, his estate was sequestrated, and himself (*x*) banished his native country, North Britain; he went

(*a*) Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 17. Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 677. b.

(*b*) Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 674. b.

(*c*) Clar. Rebel. III. 299.

(*d*) Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 7.

(*e*) Dougl. Peer. Scotl. II. 674. b.

(*f*) Arms, Crest, Supporters and Motto are in Dougl. 677. b.

(*g*) St. Tr. I. 407.

(*h*) St. Tr. I. 458. b.

(*i*) St. Tr. I. 458. b. Rushw. Hist. Coll. II. 281.

(*k*) Burn. Hist. O. T. I. 25.

(*l*) Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 62. Burnet's Mem. Dukes of Hamilton. 148. Rushw. Hist. Coll. III. 949. Rap. Hist. Engl. VII. 506. 507.

(*m*) Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 95. Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 675. a. (*n*) This was a most villainous and rebellious assembly; they were dissolved by the King; but they continued sitting, by their own authority, and did many of the most illegal, outrageous, and unchristian things: they suppressed Episcopacy, and deprived the bishops of their sees and privileges; and many of them they excommunicated, merely because they would not do as they prescribed to them. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 96.

(*o*) Dougl. 675. a. (*p*) A principal cause of this impeachment was, the EARL's having procured a Letter, which the covenanters in Scotland had written to the French King, desiring his protection and assistance, which was treason by the Law of that Kingdom. Burnet's Mem. of the Dukes of Hamilton. 160. Hume's Hist. Engl. VI. 345. Coke's Detect. 266.

(*q*) Dougl. 675. a. and see the King's Letter dated from Newcastle, 17 Nov. 1646. to the Earl of Lanerick, in Burn. Mem. 296. (*r*) His integrity to the King was without blemish; Clar. Reb. I. 108. calc. He was invariably attached to the interest of the Royal Family, on which account he suffered great and many hardships, Dougl. 675. a. as may be read in the sequel of this article.

(*s*) Dougl. 675. a. (*t*) Penn. Scotl. II. 123. (*u*) Clar. Reb. I. 108. (*v*) At one time the Lord Treasurer going to the council house at Edinburgh, was thrown down by the throng, his hat, cloak, and white staff taken from him. Whitt. Mem. Engl. Aff. 26. a. and at another time, all the pulpits and streets were full of TRAQUAIR's praises. Burn. Mem. 158.

(*w*) The only ground of the heavy judgment in Parliament, against the Earl of TRAQUAIR was, that having been the King's Commissioner in Scotland, he gave account to him, of transactions, and of the affairs of that kingdom, at the Council Table in England. Clar. Reb. III. 299. (*x*) Dougl. 676.

went directly to the King in England, by-whom he was most graciously received, and the correspondence (y) above alluded to, shews, besides other letters to be met with (z) elsewhere, that he was constantly trusted and employed by his Majesty, ever after.

This year, 23 Car. 1. the EARL was permitted to come to the Parliament of Scotland, where he used all his interest to raise an army for the King's relief, then a prisoner in the Isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton; he levied a regiment of horse at his own expence, and with his son Lord Linton, marched into England, and fought at their head, at the battle of Preston, in 1648, 24 Car. 1. (which year proved so fatal to the King) where they were both taken prisoners, the aged EARL was, by order of the English Parliament, confined in Warwick Castle for four years, at the expiration of which period, being deprived of all his possessions, he led a (aa) miserable life.

Though TRAQUAIR highly displeased the King by his subscription of the Covenant, yet he convinced his Majesty of the necessity he was under for so (bb) doing; and besides, his impeachment; his conviction by the popular party; his imprisonment; the sequestration of his estates; and his distressful (cc) poverty, even unto death; all gave full, but unfortunate testimony of his untainted (dd) loyalty.

The EARL (ee) married the Lady Catherine Carnegie, the third daughter of the ten (ff) children of David Carnegie, the first Earl of Southesk, by whom he had five (gg) children, viz. a son and four daughters; (bb) and departed this life in the year 1659, aged sixty; and what is grievous to add, actually of hunger: (ii) the reader cannot therefore possibly expect any interesting particulars respecting the sepulchre of such an object of pity and charity.

The EARL was a man of extraordinary natural parts, and of great learning, but of too much (kk) craft; he was considered the most capable man for business, and the best speaker, in the kingdom of Scotland; he was also remarked for his steadiness, and for being a complete (ll) statesman; and without (mm) do ubt, not inferior to any of the Scotch Nation, in wisdom, integrity, and dexterity. (nn)

(y) Dougl. 675.

(z) In Burn. Mem. 296.

(aa) Dougl. 676.

(bb) Burn. Mem. 158. 160.

(cc) One Historian informs us, that he suffered such a reverse of fortune, that he himself saw him so reduced, that he wanted bread, and was under the sad necessity of becoming a common beggar. Burn. Hist. O. T. I. 23, 24.

in the public streets of Edinburgh, in which city he had formerly lived in such splendor and affluence.

(dd) Penn. Scotl. II. 123.

(ee) Dougl. 676. a.

(ff) Dougl. 633. 634.

(gg) For their respective marriages and issue, see Dougl. 676. a.

(bb) Dougl. 676. b.

(ii) Burn. Hist. O. T. I. 24.

(kk) Dougl. 674. b.

(ll) Burn. Hist. O. T. I. 24.

(mm) Dougl. 674. b.

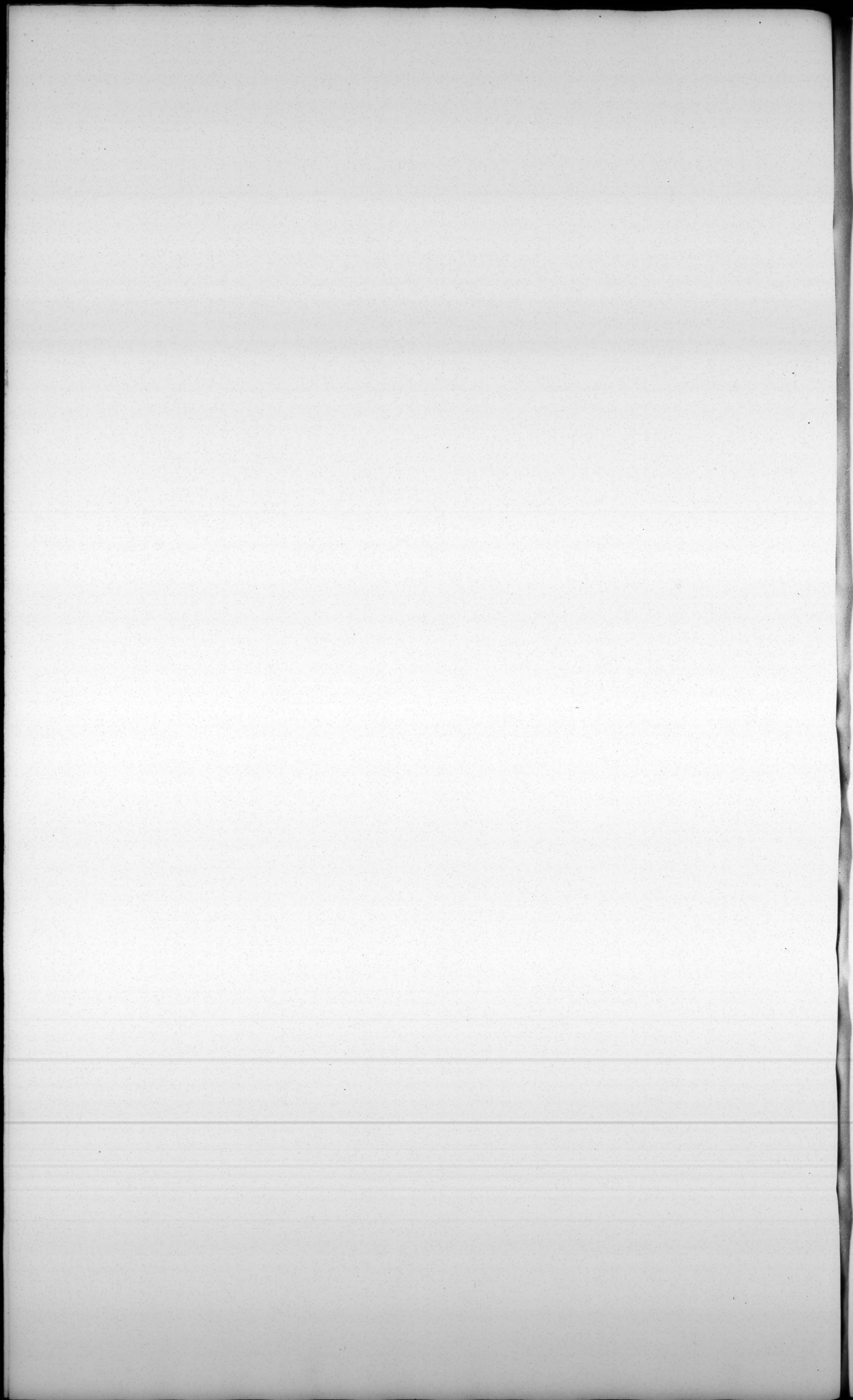
(nn) Clar. Reb. I. 108. calc.



SIR JOHN GILMOUR,
President of the Court of Sessions of Scotland.

*From an original picture painted by W. Leighton, at
Inch, near Edinburgh.*

London Published 1 Jan 1798 by Robert Wilkinson, No 58, Cornhill



President GILMORE.

SIR JOHN GILMORE, of (a) Craigmillar, a Scotch Advocate, who had, at the Restoration of King Charles the Second to his kingdoms, the more (b) credit, having always favoured the King's side; he observed upon the Act of Parliament, which then passed, which asserted the King's power of the Militia, on the arming and levying the subjects, that as the Act was worded, the King might require all the subjects to serve at their own charge, and might oblige them, in order to the redeeming themselves from serving, to pay whatever might be set on them; to which GILMORE made such an opposition, that it could not pass till a proviso was added to it, that the kingdom should not be obliged to maintain any force levied by the King, otherwise than as it should be agreed to by Parliament, or in a Convention of Estates; had it not been for this opportune and spirited opposition of GILMORE, the proposed Act of Parliament in question, would have ruined the whole kingdom of Scotland.

He was appointed (c) President of the Court of Session, (which is the Supreme (d) Court of Justice) immediately after the Restoration, viz. 1 June, 1661, 12 Car. II. Sir JOHN soon (e) after he was in possession of this high office, gave an applauded instance of his impartiality, in the bold (f) stand he was pleased to make, in behalf of Archibald Campbell, the (g) eighth Earl, and first Marquis of Argyle of that name and family, and it will always be (h) remembered to his honour; on the trial which was for treason, and came on in the Parliament of Scotland, in the year (i) 1661, 13 Car. II. upon an attempt to convict the noble prisoner of the murder of King Charles the First, by presumption and precedent, GILMORE declared, he (k) abhorred the attainting a man upon so remote a presumption, as that adduced, and looked upon it to be less justifiable, than the much decried attainder of the Earl of (l) Strafford; so Sir JOHN undertook the argument against the Earl of (m) Middleton, and had so clearly the better of him, that although the Parliament was so set against the Marquis, that every thing was like to pass, that might blacken, yet, when it was put to the vote, the noble prisoner was acquitted, as to that, by a great majority.

GILMORE presided at the head of the Court of Session ten years with great dignity and ability, viz. until 17 January, 1671-2, 23 Car. II. at which time he was succeeded by Sir David (n) Dalrymple, Viscount (o) Stair.

His character as a pleader, is thus drawn by Sir George (p) Mackenzie:

"Gilmorium sine ullo Juris Civilis auxilio doctissimus, raro miraculo, dici poterat; ingenioque suo praxin Fori Scotici Juri etiam Romano æquabat, illum Jura potius ponere, quam de Jure respondere dixisses; eique (q) appropinquabant clientes tanquam judici potius quam advocato; quasi alter etiam Hercules nodosâ et nullâ arte perpolitâ clavâ adversarios prostravit; sine rhetoricâ eloquens, sine Literis doctus; opposuit ei Providentia Nisbetum, qui summâ doctrinâ, consummatâque eloquentiâ, ut justitiæ scalæ in æquilibrio essent; nimîa tamen arte semper utens, artem suam suspectam reddebat, quoties ergo conflexerunt, penes Gilmorium GLORIA, penes Nisbetum PALMA fuit, quoniam in hoc plus artis et cultûs, in illo plus naturæ et virium."

GILMORE might be said to be most learned, though unassisted with the aid of the Civil law, a singular instance this, and as it were miraculous; his own natural endowments made him equally conversant in the practice of the Scottish judicature, as in that of the Romans; he might be said, rather to lay down the law, than to resolve questions in it; his clients

(a) Dalrymp. Cat. of Lords of Session, 12. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 76.

(b) Burn. Hist. O. T. I. 116.

(c) Dalrymp. Cat. of Lords of Session, 12. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 76.

(d) Burn. Hist. O. T. I. 124. St. Tr. II. 429, b.

(e) Id. ib.

(f) Dal. ut supra.

(g) Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 40, a. calc. Peer. Scotl. 30. Edit. 1767.

(h) Dalrymp. ut supra.

(i) St. Tr. II. 413, VII. 421.

(k) Burn. Hist. O. T. I. 124. St. Tr. II. 429, b.

(l) See St. Tr. I. 723.

(m) See Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 487.

(n) Dalrymp. Cat. ut supra, 13. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 76.

(o) See his article in Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 638.

(p) In his "Idea eloquentiæ Forensis." Dalrymp. Notes to Cat. of Lords of Session 21. Nicol. Scot. Hist. Libr. 113, 114. James Boswell, (Doctor Johnson's celebrated Biographer) calls this performance, "*Characteres advocatorum*" Johnson allows Sir George power of mind, and that he understood very well what he tells; but said, there was too much declamation, and that the Latin was not correct. See Bosw. Journal or Tour to the Hebrides, 210, 211. Edit. 1786.

(q) The Doctor finds fault with the word *appropinquabant*. Bosw. Journ. ut supra, 217, we have translated it "*consulted*."

clients *consulted* him rather as a Judge, than an Advocate; he prostrated at his feet, as a second Hercules, the adverse parties, with his knotted club, unsmoothed by any art; he was eloquent without rhetoric, learned without literature; Providence pitted him with Nisbet (who argued causes with immense learning, and consummate eloquence) in order to make the scales of Justice even; but by generally making use of too much art, he made it suspicious: as often, therefore, as they contended, GILMORE had the *glory*, Nisbet the *victory*; from the latter having the most art and education, the former the most natural strength.

It is hard to say, according to Sir David (r) Dalrymple, what Sir George M'Kenzie means by the (s) antithesis *gloria* and *palma*, in the original characters of the modern (t) lawyers of Scotland, made by Sir George M'Kenzie, the late learned Lord Advocate of that kingdom, in part of a speech delivered by him, in his famous book of Eloquence, cited by us above, under the title of "*Idea Eloquentiæ Forensis*."

Boswell tried (u) Johnson with the opposition between *gloria* and *palma*, in the comparison between GILMORE and Nisbet, which Lord Hailes, in his Catalogue of the Lords of Session thinks difficult to be understood; the words are, "*penes illum gloria, penes hunc palma*," in a short account of the Kirk of Scotland, which Boswell had published some years before, he applied those words to the two contending parties, and explained them thus: the popular party has most eloquence, Dr. Robertson's party most influence; Boswell was very desirous to hear Dr. Johnson's explanation; the Doctor said, that he saw no difficulty—GILMORE was admired for his parts, Nisbet carried his cause by his skill in law; *palma* is victory.

We take leave to offer and submit with great deference (as we ought after the opinion of such eminent critical characters) our interpretation on the subject in question; which is, that though the laurels of *victory* may belong to Nisbet, the *honour* remains with GILMORE—to conclude his character: he was an (x) eminent lawyer, and a man of great integrity.

(r) Dalrym. Cat. ut supra.

(s) See the Explanation of this Rhetorical figure, in Chamb. Cyclopædia.

(t) Nicols. Scot. Hist. Libr. 113.

(u) Bosw. Journ. 211.

(x) Burn. Hist. O. T. I. 116.

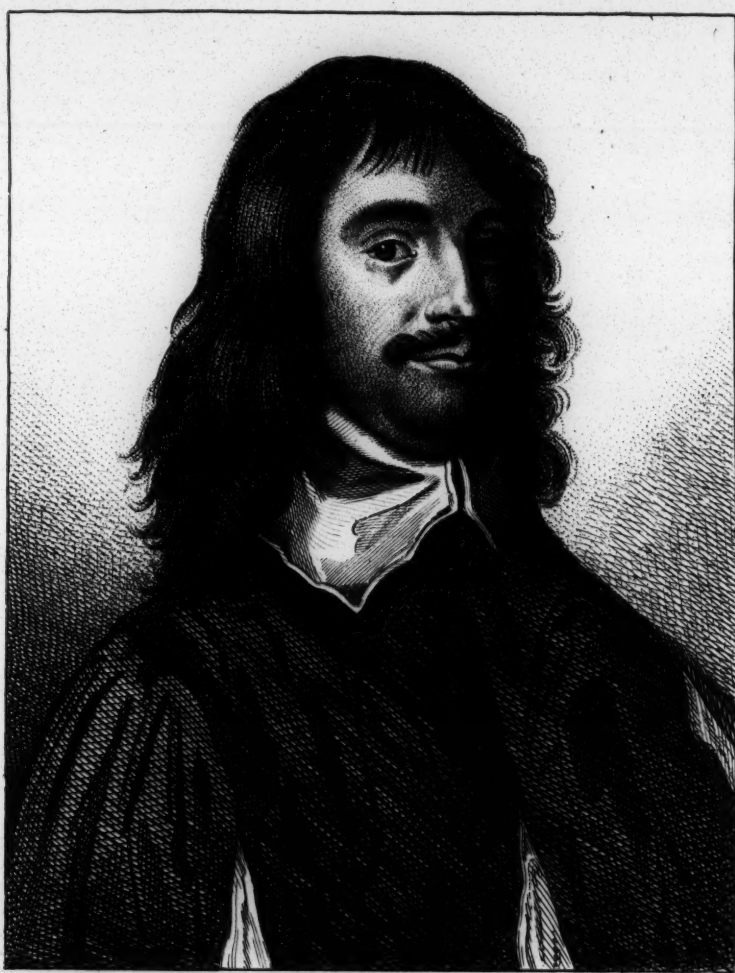


ROBERT TRAILL

Minister of Gray-Friars Church Edinburgh

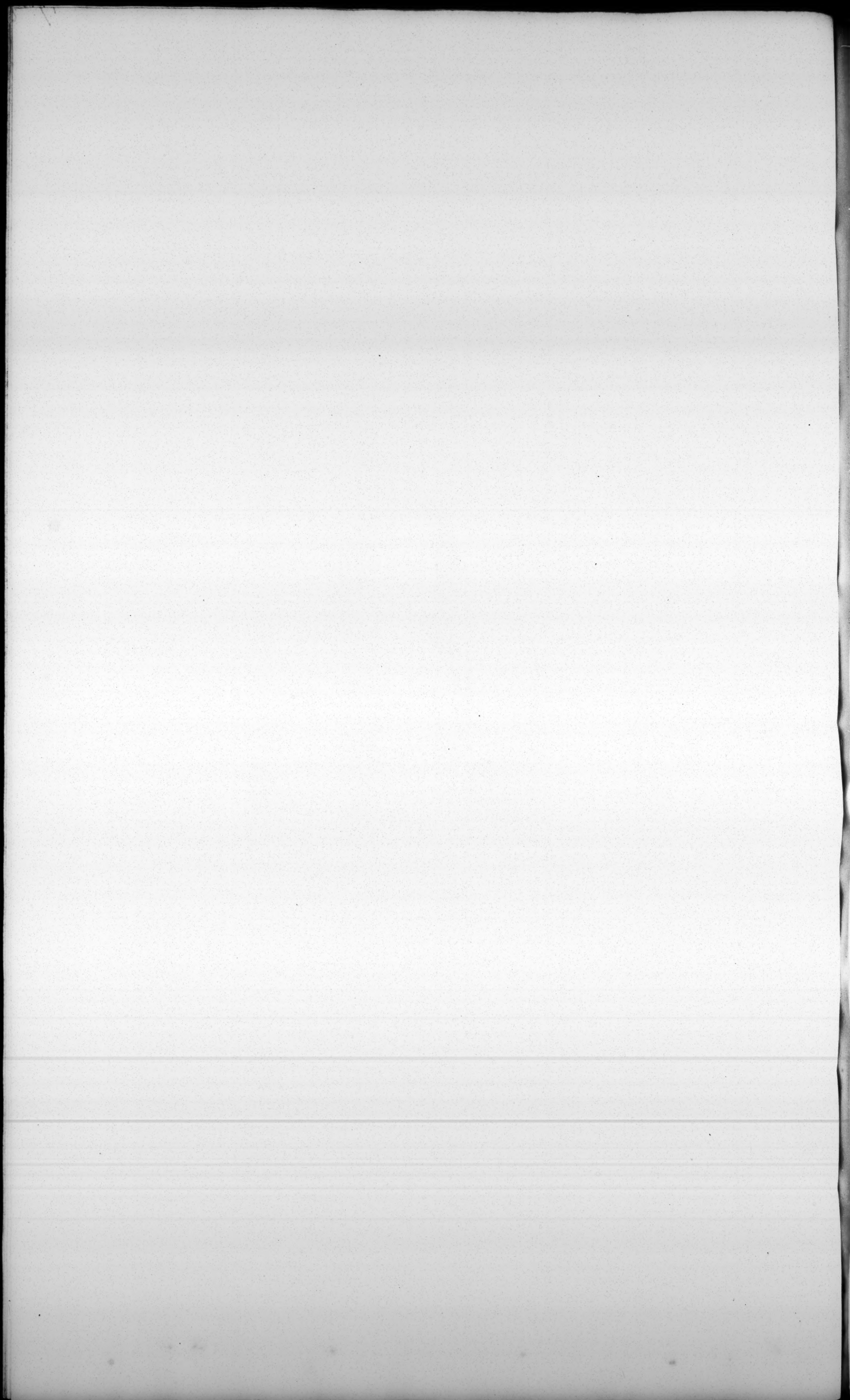
*From an original picture painted during his residence in Holland, and
now in the possession of the R. Hon. the Earl of Buchan.*

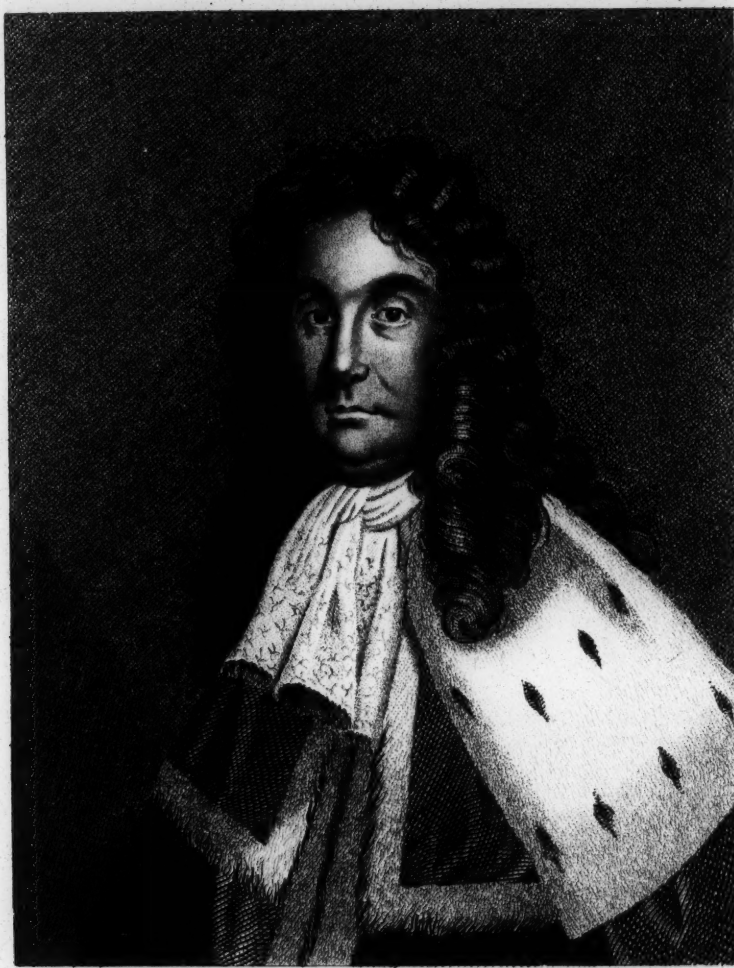
London Published 1 Jan. 1798, by Robert Wilkinson A^o 58 Cornhill.



DAVID ERSKINE SECOND LORD CARDROSS.
1686.

London: Published, Jan^y 1798, by Robert Wilkinson N^o 58 Cornhill.





JOHN HAMILTON, SECOND LORD BELHAVEN, 1673—1703.

From a Drawing communicated by the Earl of Bute.

London: Published 1 Jan^y 1798 by Robert Wilkinson N^o 58 Cornhill.



Burdett sculp.

ANDREW FLETCHER, LORD JUSTICE CLERK

And Keeper of his Majesty's Signet in Scotland.

From an Original Picture painted by A. Adamson Esq. in the Collection of the R. Hon. the Earl of Buchan at Inverary Abbey

London. Published 1 Jan. 1798 by Robert Wilkinson N^o 53 Cornhill.

F L E T C H E R, of Saltoun.

ANDREW FLETCHER of (a) Saltoun, in East (b) Lothian, of the county of (c) Haddington, North Britain, was the eldest (d) son of Sir Robert (e) Fletcher of Saltoun and Innerpeffer, and the fifth in lineal descent from Sir Bernard Fletcher, in the county of (f) York, by Catherine Bruce, daughter of Sir Henry Bruce, of Clackmannan, whom he married in M.DCLI. (one of the years of the Oliverian Usurpation.)

By his paternal descent, he was of a family truly honourable, being (g) descended from Sir Barnard Fletcher, a son of Fletcher, of Hatton, in the county of Cumberland. Robert, his son, established himself in the county of Tweeddale. Andrew, the son of Robert, was a merchant at Dundee, in the county of Angus or Forfar. David, the son of Andrew, purchased the estate of Innerpeffer in that county, and married a daughter of Ogilvie of Pourie, and by her had three sons, Robert, Andrew and David. Robert died 1613, 11 Jac. I. leaving six sons, Andrew, James, Provost of Dundee; Robert, Laird of Banch; Sir George Fletcher of Restinck, in Angusshire; and two others, who both died in their infancy; Andrew was knighted in the year 1620, 18 Jac. I. he succeeded his father, the same year, in the estate of Innerpeffer; and bought the estate of Saltoun, in East Lothian, in the year 1643, 19 Car. I. which had recently given title to the Lords Abernethy of Saltoun; ANDREW was one of the (h) Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland, by the title of Lord (i) Innerpeffer; and he was one of those seven truly magnanimous Scots, who nobly dissented from, and protested against surrendering King Charles (k) the First to the army of the English Parliament, at Newcastle, with David, Lord Cardross, who thought the King deserved to be punished, but not by those, to whom he had entrusted the care of his protection. Lord Innerpeffer died (l) in M.D.CL. (another of the years of the Oliverian Usurpation,) and was the father of Sir Robert Fletcher of Saltoun, who was the father of our patriot, Andrew (m) FLETCHER.

By his maternal descent, he was of the (n) Royal race of Bruce, the patriarch of the family of Clackmannan; having been the third son of Robert de Bruce, Lord of Annandale, grandfather of Robert de Bruce, king of the Scots.

ANDREW FLETCHER, the subject of my present inquiry, was born in M.DCL.III. one of the years, in the arch rebel and traitor Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate; FLETCHER was but in his early youth, when he had the misfortune (o) to lose his father, by whom he was destined, on his death bed, to the care of Dr. Gilbert Burnet, then Rector of the parish of Saltoun, afterwards Bishop of (p) Salisbury, well known by his political zeal and interesting writings; from Burnet he received, as might have been expected, a very pious and learned education, and was strongly (q) imbued with erudition and principles of a free government, which were congenial to him, as well as to the rest of the family of Fletcher, and espoused by his mother, and by those who had with her the charge of his nurture.

When he had completed his course of elementary studies in Scotland, under the care of his excellent preceptor, he was sent to travel on the Continent; he was from his infancy, of a very fiery and uncontrollable temper; but his disposition was noble and generous; he became first known, as a public speaker, and a man of political energy, from his being one of the Commissioners in the Scotch Parliament, for the shire of East Lothian, when the Duke of York, (afterwards King,

(a) Earl Buchan's Essays on the Lives and Writings of FLETCHER, of Saltoun, and the Poet Thomson, 8vo. Edit. 1792. From this Publication, as the Reader may observe by the references, the principal part of this Memoir is compiled; the same references will shew what parts are taken from other books.

(b) Buch. 8, 48, 66. (c) Id. 21. (d) Id. 6. (e) Id. 5. (f) Id. 1b. (g) Id. 65.

(h) Sir Andrew Fletcher was appointed one of the Ordinary Lords of Session, 18 Dec. 1623, 21 Jac. I. in the room of John Wemyss, Laird of Craighton, deceased [Dalrym. Cat. 7, 8. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 79.] after having sat in this Judicature twenty years, he was moved in consequence of an Ordinance of Parliament, in M.DC.XLIX, (one of the years of the said Usurpation) for what was then termed *malignancy*, and was succeeded by Sir James Hope, Laird of Hopetoun. Dalrym. Cat. 10. Notes thereto, 15, 16. Beats. Pol. Ind. II. 80.

(i) Beats. ut supra, 79; and Dal. ut supra. (k) Buch. 6, n. 66, 67. (l) Id. 6, n. (m) Id. 67.

(n) Id. 5. (o) Id. 6. (p) He was also Preacher at the Rolls. Beats. Pol. Ind. I. 163.

(q) Quo semel est IMBUTA recens, servabit odorem, Testa diu. Hor. Ep. I. 3. l. 69.

King, by the title of James the Second) was Lord High Commissioner, connecting himself with the Earl of (r) Argyle, in opposition to the Duke of (s) Lauderdale's administration, and the arbitrary designs of the Court, which obliged him to retire, first into England, (t) to consult with Doctor Burnet, and afterwards, by his advice into Holland; he was summoned to appear before the Lords of the Council at Edinburgh, which he not thinking it prudent for him to do, he was outlawed and his estate confiscated.

In the year 1683, 35 Car. II. he, with Robert (u) Baillie, of Jerviswood, came into England, in order to concert measures, with the friends of Freedom, in that country; and they, Earl (x) Buchan believes, were the only Scotsmen, who were admitted into William, Lord Ruffel's Council of Six; they were likewise the only persons, in whom the Earl of Argyle confided in Holland, the common measures of the two countries, which were then concerted with much secrecy and danger, for the recovery of the Constitution and Liberties of the British kingdoms.

FLETCHER managed his part of the negotiation with so much address and prudence, that Administration could find no pretext for seizing him, nor could they fix upon him any articles of Impeachment, for which Mr. Baillie, of Jerviswood, was (y) condemned and suffered capital (z) punishment; on FLETCHER's going back (a) to the Continent, finding no prospect of his safe return to Britain, he dedicated his leisure time to foreign travel, to the study of public law, and politics.

In the beginning of the year 1685, 1 Jac. II. FLETCHER came to the Hague, to assist at the deliberation of the exiles from England, and particularly with those of his own country, in order to promote the cause of opposition, to the arbitrary measures of that monarch; but it does not appear, that he possessed much of the confidence of the party; he was unaccommodating, and ran extravagantly on the project of setting up a Commonwealth in Scotland, or at least, a Monarchy so limited, as hardly to bear any resemblance to a kingdom; his soul was fired with the recollection of the great names in the Greek Republics; and, like all men of consummate abilities, he wished for that state of things which might mark the superiority of his own talents, and give full exercise to his popular powers. Argyle's expedition, concerted at that time with Monmouth and the party, was the most inviting to FLETCHER; but being dissatisfied with the plan of operations, and his countrymen, who enjoyed Monmouth's confidence, he went (b) with the Duke; and was one of the most eminent (c) men, who attended his Grace, in his expedition to Scotland, in this said year, 1685, 1 Jac. II. with a view to invade England, and in whom Monmouth chiefly confided, and from which he endeavoured to dissuade the Duke.

FLETCHER told Doctor Gilbert (d) Burnet, that Monmouth, though a weak young man, was sensible of the imprudence of his adventure, and (e) hesitated till he was (f) urged by the party, most of whom were certainly in concert with the Prince of (g) Orange, and considered him as the only probable instrument for dethroning King James the Second, and supplanting William the Third in his views, if the attempts were delayed till the English nation should become desperate enough to overlook the doubts that Charles the Second had confirmed, by his declaration in Council of the legitimacy of the Duke of Monmouth.

FLETCHER of Saltoun, had neither coolness nor sufficient political subtlety to conduct himself with respect to his own private emolument; fired by the hopes of a Revolution, that, from the insignificance of Monmouth, and the circumstances of his (h) birth, might produce a Constitution of government, in which his Republican talents, might have full scope, he at first fell in warmly with the scheme of Monmouth's landing; but afterwards suspecting probably the intrigue of the Prince of Orange, he wished it to be laid aside; he told Bishop (i) Burnet, (which supports this conjecture) that Monmouth was pushed on to it, against his own sense and reason, and was piqued upon the point of honour, in hazarding his person with his friends; this unfortunate Duke intended to have joined FLETCHER with the cowardly Lord (k) Grey, in command of the cavalry.

But an unhappy (l) accident made it not convenient for the Duke of Monmouth to keep FLETCHER longer about him; he sent him out on another party, and not being yet furnished with an horse, took that of one who had brought him
a great

(r) See his article in Dougl. Peer. Scot. (s) See id. ib. (t) Buch. 8. (u) See Dalr. Mem. I. 86. His Trial in St. Tr. III. 10 11. Dalr. ib. 99. (x) Essays, &c. 9. (y) St. Tr. III. 10, 26, b. calc. (z) Buch. Essays, &c. 10.
(b) Buch. Essays, 12. (c) Dalrymp. Mem. I. 116. (d) Hist. O. T.—I. 631.
(e) Qui deliberant desciverunt, said Tacitus, i. e. Those who hesitate, revolt. Sir Heneage Finch, when Solicitor General, in his speech, on the trial of Harrison, one of the Regicides, St. Tr. II. 310, a. calc. gave a bloody interpretation to this expression, when he inferred, that "to doubt or hesitate, in point of allegiance, was a direct treason and apostacy." Eden's, Princ. Pen. Law. 86.
(f) Buch. Essays, 14. (g) Afterwards William the Third.
(h) A similar circumstance happened respecting the birth of the Prince of Wales, son to his brother Duke of York, afterwards James II. See Buch. Ess. 13. n. and calc. (i) Hist. O. T.—I. 631.
(k) See Bolt. Ext. Peer. Engl. 134, 135. (l) Burn. H. O. T.—I. 642.

a great body of men from Taunton; he was not in the way; so FLETCHER not seeing him to ask his leave, thought all things were to be in common among them, that could advance the service; after FLETCHER had rid about, as he was ordered, in returning the owner of the horse he rode on, who was the (m) Mayor of Lynn, in Norfolk; a rough and ill-bred man, reproached him in very injurious terms, for taking out his horse without his leave; FLETCHER bore this longer than could have been expected from one of his impetuous temper; but the other persisted in giving him contumelious (n) language, and offered a switch or a cane, upon which FLETCHER discharged his pistol at him, and fatally shot the Mayor dead; this atrocious act of violence was committed against the laws of (o) war, and in the sudden heat of passion; in a scuffle, according to FLETCHER's Biographer, the Earl of (p) Buchan, who also attests, in favour of him, that the horse in question was impressed by his party, not taken by himself, as the Bishop has it; Buchan admits the act to have been unguarded, unsoldierly and unjustifiable; and that it must have rendered (q) FLETCHER's future services on the expedition of small consideration to Monmouth; but adds, that the unfortunate scuffle was not the occasion of FLETCHER's leaving the little army; FLETCHER (r) went and gave the Duke of Monmouth an account of the transaction, who saw it was impossible to keep him longer about him, without disgusting and losing the country people, who were coming in a body to demand justice; so his Grace advised FLETCHER to go aboard a ship, and to sail on to Spain, whither she was bound; by this means he was preserved for that time.

The account (s) given by FLETCHER himself of his general conduct at this time, to the Earl Marischal of Scotland, was, that he had been induced to join the Duke of Monmouth, on principles of the Duke's Manifesto's in England and Scotland, particularly by the laws promised for the permanent security of civil and political liberty, and of the Protestant religion, and the calling of a general Congress of Delegates from the people at large, to form a free Constitution of Government, and not to pretend to the throne upon any claim, except the free choice of the representatives of the people; that when Monmouth was proclaimed King at Taunton, he saw his deception, and resolved to proceed no further in his engagements, which he considered from that moment as treason against the just rights of the nation, and treachery on the part of Monmouth; that finding himself no longer capable of being useful, he left Taunton and embarked on board a vessel for Spain; here the reader must observe some difference between the account of the Prelate Burnet, the Historian; and Earl Buchan, FLETCHER's professed biographer; for the former tells us, that FLETCHER went aboard in the character of a *felon* and a *murderer*; the latter as a *patriot* and a *disgusted friend*.

With respect (t) to FLETCHER's forsaking the Duke of Monmouth at Taunton, the following testimony, quoted by Echard, (u) in his History of England, ought (say his noble Biographer) to be well weighed and considered, before FLETCHER is charged with criminal desertion.

"The Duke of Monmouth was very sensible of his *precipitous* adventure into England, but suffered himself to be over-ruled, contrary to both the dictates of his judgment, and the bias of his inclination; for could he have been allowed to have pursued his own sentiments and resolutions, he intended to have spent that summer in the Court of Swedeland; but from this he was diverted by the importunity of the Earl of Argyle, and prevailed upon by the advice of Lord Grey and Mr. Wade (*contrary to the desires of Mr. FLETCHER and Captain (y) Matthews*) to hasten to England; to which I can say, (saith Mr. Ferguson) I had the least accession of any, who were about the Duke of Monmouth; nor would the Earl of Argyle, after his own *ominous* haste set sail for Scotland, till he forced a promise from the Duke of embarking for England within so many days after; which the Duke, rather than suffer his honour to be stained, complied with as far as weather would permit; though he found the keeping his word to interfere with his interest, as well as all the principles of prudence and discretion." Earl (z) Buchan's tenderness for the admirers of King William III. and his regard for the illustrious house of Campbell, would not allow him to express what he suspected in the whole of this transaction in Holland; the descendants of Monmouth need not regret the cowardice and perjury of Charles the Second, nor the failure of poor Monmouth's attempt; it is remarkable, that the heir of Monmouth is now the eventual heir general of that very Earl of Argyle, who precipitated the ruin of his patriarch:—but now to return from this digression, and to continue FLETCHER's narrative of his general conduct, to the Earl Marischal of Scotland, where we left off for the purpose of making the same.

That

(m) Buch. Essays, 17, 18.

(q) Id. ib.

(u) III. 756.

(n) Burn. ut supra. Buchan, 18.

(r) Burn. H. O. T.—I. 42.

(y) Son-in-law to the unfortunate Sir Thomas Armstrong. Dalr. Mem. I. 116.

(o) Buch. Essays, 18.

(s) Buch. 18.

(p) Essays, &c. 18.

(t) Buch. 67.

(z) Buch. 69.

That (a) soon after FLETCHER's landing in Spain, he was committed to prison [(*) *a sa felon and murderer, as may be presumed*] and on application of the English Minister at Madrid, he was ordered to be delivered up, and conveyed to London in a Spanish vessel, which was manned for that purpose [(*) *as a Scotch Traytor, Rebel and assassin, and not as a Patriot, as may be again presumed.*] But to proceed in the said narrative of FLETCHER to the Earl Marfhal: That one morning, as he was looking pensively through the bar of his dungeon, he was accosted by a venerable person, who made signs to speak to him; the prisoner searching if any passage could be found for his escape, discovered a door open, at which he was met by his deliverer, with whom he passed unmolested through three guards of soldiers, who were fast asleep; and without being permitted to return thanks to his guide, he prosecuted his escape with the aid of a person, who seemed to have been sent for that purpose, concerning whom he never could obtain any information; that disguised he proceeded in safety through Spain, where, when he found himself out of all apparent danger, he lingered, and amused himself with the view of the country, and with study in the Conventual Libraries, and having privately obtained credit by bills upon Amsterdam, he bought many rare and curious books, some of which are preserved in the Library at Saltoun, in the county of Haddington.

That he had made several very narrow escapes of being detected and seized, in the course of his peregrinations through Spain, particularly in the neighbourhood (the name of which Lord Marfhal had forgotten) where FLETCHER intended to have passed the night; but in the skirts of a wood, a few miles distant from them, upon entering a road to the right, he was warned by a woman of very respectable appearance, to take the left-hand road, as there would be danger in the other direction; upon his arrival, he found the citizens alarmed by the news of a ROBBERY and MURDER on the road against which he had been cautioned; some time after his escape, FLETCHER's active genius lead him to serve as a volunteer in the Hungarian war, where he distinguished himself by his gallantry and military talents; but the glory which he might have acquired in arms, had he served long enough to have obtained a command, he cheerfully sacrificed to the safety of his country.

Persuaded that the liberties of Britain, if not of all Europe, hung upon the issue of the design, then in contemplation at the Hague, for a Revolution in England, and having learned that it had already attained a considerable degree of maturity, he hastened to (b) Holland, where he took (c) refuge, and joined himself to the groupe of his countrymen, who were attached to the interests of the Prince of Orange, whose Court they (d) filled with complaints of their country's wrongs and their own; most of whom were refugees from England or Scotland; Lord (e) Stair, Lord (f) Melville, Sir Patrick (g) Hume, of Polworth; Lord (h) Cardross, Sir Robert (i) Steuart of Coltness, Doctor Gilbert (k) Burnet, James (l) Steuart, and Alexander (m) Cunningham; with these gentlemen FLETCHER associated; but his political principles were too high and refined, and his sentiments were too (n) Roman, or rather, as I may now say, too Gallic, and too much of the colour of philosophical politics, to accept of the privilege granted by James the Second's Act of Indemnity to return to his country and estate, when under the dominion of disguised despotism, sanctified by a venal Parliament; so that when (o) Argyle, (p) Sutherland, Melville, and others, had recovered their respective inheritances, in the year 1686,

2 Jac.

(a) Buch. 19, 20.

(*) Editor.

(b) Buchan's Essays, &c. 22, calc.

(c) Dalrymp. Mem. I. 68.

(d) Dalrym. Mem. I. 68.

(e) See an account of him in the article of John Dalrymple, the eighth Baron, and second Viscount Stair, in Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 639. a. See Buchan 48, 49 in the Notes. Id. 59.

(f) See Dalrymp. Mem. I. 99.

(g) See Anecdotes of him in Buchan, 23, 24, in the Notes. He was most of all distinguished by his having been the friend of Pope, Swift, Atterbury, and Arbuthnot. See Buchan, 27, in the Notes. Arbuthnot's character is among these Memoirs. See Dalrymp. Mem. I. 99, 116.

(h) See Anecdotes of him in Buchan, 27, 28, in the Notes.

(i) Concerning Sir Robert Steuart, there is an Anecdote so historically curious, that Earl Buchan cannot pass him over without notice, though he was a person of no extraordinary merit. See the Anecdote alluded to in Buchan's Essays, 29, 30, in the Notes; it is too prolix for insertion in this Memoir.

(k) See ante.

(l) Afterwards Lord Advocate of Scotland, Buchan, 23. See Anecdotes of him. Id. 48, 49.

(m) The Editor of Horace. Buchan 23, and author of a Latin History of Great Britain. Id. 23. See Id. 59, 60.

(n) Perhaps too *romantic* may be the better reading.

(o) See Archibald Campbell, the ninth Earl of Argyle, in Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 41. a. where it appears, that notwithstanding his Majesty was graciously pleased to restore him to his father's estate, and the honours and precedence of the antient Earls of Argyle, his Grace twice committed treason; from the first he escaped, in the disguise of a Lady's Page, and was executed for the latter, without being tried for either; it being the opinion of the Lawyers, that as his Grace was already *dead in law*, by the former act of treason, he could not be tried again, for this second act of rebellion; the suppression of this Anecdote, does not redound much to the credit of FLETCHER's noble biographer.

(p) This seems to have been George S. the eighteenth Earl of S. See Dougl. Peer. Scot. 665, 666.

2 Jac. II. he chose rather to remain in exile, than to accept of liberty as a royal favour (yet Alexander Cunningham, before-mentioned, though a Whig and friend of FLETCHER), mentions this conduct, as extravagant.

FLETCHER made a manly and noble appearance in the Convention (*q*) which met in Scotland, after the Revolution, for the settlement of the new Government; the principles (*r*) of FLETCHER were, that Kings should have only the power of obeying the laws, made by the people, with that of doing good; but that the power of doing mischief either by prerogative or *influence*, ought to be taken away; these were the principles of FLETCHER, principles that seemed extravagant, disloyal, and impracticable in his days.

This *upright* (*s*) *Patriot* used to say, of the cant appellation of his time, Whigs and Tories, that they were names made use of, to cloak the knaves of both parties, "Prejudice and (*t*) opinion (says this *excellent man*) govern the world, to the great darkness and ruin of mankind; and though (adds he) we daily find men so rational, as to charm by the disinterested rectitude of their sentiments in all other things; yet when we touch upon any of their wrong opinions (with which they have been early prepossessed) we find them more irrational than any thing in nature, and not only not to be convinced, but obstinately resolved not to hear any thing against them.

FLETCHER said when he was at some German (*u*) University he was told of a person, who was *hereditary* Professor of Divinity there, at which he smiled; he was answered, Why not an *hereditary* Professor, as well as an *hereditary* King.

Buchan relates the above anecdote thus, "Being in company with the witty Doctor (*x*) Pitcairn, the conversation turned on a person of learning, whose history was not distinctly known; I knew the man well (said FLETCHER) he was *hereditary* Professor of Divinity at Hamburgh: *hereditary* Professor (said Pitcairn) with a laugh of astonishment and derision? yes, Doctor, (replied FLETCHER) *hereditary* Professor of Divinity, what think (*y*) you of an *hereditary* King?

It was said (*z*) of FLETCHER, that he wished for a Republic, in which he himself should rule by his popular talents, but his temper was unaccommodating; nor is there any ground for supposing, that his views in any transaction were selfish; he was the contriver and mover of the Act of the Scotch Parliament, to stop any settlement of the Crown, until the Constitution was formed, and the rights of the people secured.

Sir George (*a*) Lockhart of Cornwath, flattered himself that FLETCHER was a Tory, if not a Jacobite, because he associated with Tories and Jacobites; but he did not recollect that the Tories and Jacobites were then of the country party, and that FLETCHER would hear more from them of the dignity, independence, and interest of his country, and less about a king, that inspires a Republican with no sentiment but terror or dislike; this, Earl (*b*) Buchan believes, was the foundation for his being suspected of *not being a true Whig at bottom*; for (*c*) Whigs and Tories were in those days quite distinct, disliking and avoiding each other.

From the most (*d*) minute examination of the records and memoirs of the times, it sufficiently appears (*e*) while others, whether Whigs or Tories, were endeavouring to turn the Revolution in Britain, to the promoting of their own selfish purpose, FLETCHER neither asked nor obtained any emolument from the Court; but that he was continually attentive to the interest and honour of Scotland.

When an attempt was made in the year 1692, 4 W. and M. to bring about a Counter Revolution, FLETCHER's ruling principle (though dissatisfied with King William) was the good of his country, he used all his interest with the Duke of (*f*) Hamilton, to forget the causes of his disgust, and to co-operate with the friends of a free (*g*) Constitution.

In every proposal for the happiness and glory of his country, FLETCHER was interested, as if it tended to his own personal emolument and reputation; he was the first and fast friend and patron of that extraordinary man William (*b*) Paterson, the projector of the Dorien Company, the share FLETCHER had in this business, is given by FLETCHER's Noble Biographer, from Sir John Dalrymple, to whose merits he has done the justice they deserve, in his interesting Memoirs of Great Britain, which Earl Buchan being unable to describe, with equal spirit and ability, hath set forth the passage at large; however, we think it sufficient to be referred (*i*) to, upon the present occasion.

From this (*k*) busy period, till the meeting of the Union Parliament, FLETCHER was uniform and indefatigable, in his Senatorial

(*q*) Buchan's Essays, &c. 33.

(*r*) Id. 35.

(*s*) Seward's Anec. II. 333, 334. Buchan's Essays, &c. 61.

(*t*) Buchan, 53, 54. Seward, ut supra.

(*u*) Seward's Anec. II. 334.

(*x*) Doctor Archibald Pitcairn, see his story in North. Dict.

(*y*) Buchan's Essays, &c. 37, 38.

(*z*) Id. 42.

(*a*) See Anecdotes of him, in Nob. Protect. Cromw. II. 269.

(*b*) Buch. 44.

(*c*) See a Dissertation on them, in Rapin's Hist. Eng.

(*d*) Buch. 44.

(*e*) Id. 45.

(*f*) See his Grace's Article, in Dougl. Peer. Scotl. 335.

(*g*) Buch. 45.

(*h*) Id. 46. Tind. Contin. Rap. Hist. Eng. I. 183,

2. 200. b.

(*i*) Buch. 46, 47, 48, 49.

(*k*) Id. 49, 50.

Senatorial conduct, continually attentive to the rights of the people, and was accordingly (l) a strenuous, but an unsuccessful advocate for a National (m) Militia.

In the year 1703, 2 Anne, we find FLETCHER great in the Debates, concerning the fixing the (n) succession to the Crown of Scotland, in the event of Queen Anne's dying without issue, which he strenuously and successfully urged the Parliament to determine, before they should think of granting any supplies to the Crown; it was even resolved, that the successor to the Crown after her Majesty's demise, should not be the same person, who was King or Queen of England, *unless the just rights of Scotland*, should be declared in the English Parliament, and fully settled, independent of English interests and Councils.

FLETCHER, by vindicating the liberty (o) of his country, was twice in danger of losing his life; and when he at last perceived an incurable wound was to be inflicted on the State; and Scotland, as it were borne to its burial, by her own people, he became warm in his speeches, he greatly inveighed against the Queen's Ministers, and complained, that they did nothing, though the revenues of the country were very considerable; some thought that the force of his eloquence, even when applied against his enemies, was too violent, and said, he hurt the cause; *but what law is there against a son's weeping over his mother's funeral*, or a strenuous citizen being extremely grieved, in attending his country's burial, especially that person, who did not ever scruple to prefer the advantage of the State, to his own necessities, and oftentimes met even death itself, for the sake of his country? The Earl of Buchan, and his uncle John Erskine, were both strenuous for their country, *having no connections with the men of the Gallic (p) faction*.

The Earl of Stair having argued (q) against FLETCHER's scheme of Limitations in the same year, 1703, 2 Anne he replied, "It was no wonder the Earl opposed the scheme; for, had such an Act subsisted, his Lordship would have been hanged for the bad counsel he had given to King James; for the concern he had in the massacre of (r) Glencoe, and for his conduct, since the Revolution."

The time of FLETCHER's death does not appear to be mentioned, or even hinted at, by his Noble Biographer, nor has the present writer been able to meet with it, in any other cotemporary author.

FLETCHER (s) in his person, was of a low stature, thin, and of a brown complexion, with piercing eyes; and a gentle frown of keen sensibility, appeared often upon his countenance.

He had acquired (t) the grammatical knowledge of the Italian so perfectly, as to compose and publish a Treatise in that language, and yet he could not speak it, as his Biographer shews, in an Anecdote related by him, of an interview with Prince Eugene of Saxony, in which FLETCHER being addressed to, in that language, by the Prince, he could not utter a syllable to be understood.

FLETCHER, (says the anonymous Author of his (u) character, in Thomas Rawlinson's Library) was steady in his principles, of nice honour, great learning, brave as the sword he wore, a sure friend, but an irreconcilable enemy; and would not do a base thing to escape death. *What does his noble Biographer think of his shooting the Mayor of Lynn, * for defending his own property?*

He was the (x) last of the Scots, and Earl Buchan's countryman; his religion was a divine philosophy, in the foul, and he set Marcus Brutus for his pattern.

His mind (y) was inflamed with a love of public good, and all his ideas to promote it, had a sublimity in them; he deemed

(l) Id. 50.

(m) See the next Page and the Notes.

(n) Buch. 51.

(o) "Andreas Fletserus, ut qui patriam prius in libertatem vindicaret, bis se in vitæ discrimen intulerat, nunc vulnus insanabile Reip. inferendum, et Scotiam veluti funere per suos elatam, cernens hoc tempore extremo, in dicendo effervescit, Reginaeque ministros vehementer insectatur, et exagitat, nihil res domesticas, licet amplas, faciens; sunt qui illius vim eloquentiæ, etiam in inimicitiis gerendis, virtutem nimium efferbuisse, et causæ nocuisse dicunt; *sed quid vetat filium in funere matris commoveri*, aut civem fortem in efferendam funere patriam, dolore graviter inuri, præsertim is qui Reip. commoda suis necessitudinibus semper potiora duxerat, mortemque pro patriâ toties oppetere non dubitaverat? Buchaniæ etiam comes ejusque patruus Johannes Erskine strenuè pro patriâ contendebant, *nihil pensi cum Galliæ factionis hominibus habentes*." Buch. 59, 60, 61. See Id. 23, 31.

(p) Translated from an Extract of Alexander Cunningham's Latin History of Great Britain, in Earl Buchan's Life of FLETCHER, Octavo, 59, 60, 61. Edit. 1792.

(q) Smol. Hist. Eng. II. 48.

(r) See an account of it, in Smol. Hist. Eng. I. 146, 147.

(s) Buch. 62.

(t) Id. 61, 62.

(u) Id. 61.

* See ante

(x) Buch. MSS.

(y) Buch. 47, 48.

deemed some glory to consist in danger; although he had nothing to hope for, and nothing to fear, because he had an ample fortune and no children, and though he was of the country party, yet in all his schemes for the public service, he used to go as readily to the King's Ministers as his own friends; being indifferent who had the honour of doing good, provided it was done.

In (z) FLETCHER, all the powers of the soldier, orator, and scholar, were united; and he would in ancient Rome, have been the rival and friend of Cato.

He was a man of (a) undaunted courage, and inflexible integrity, he professed Republican (b) principles, and seemed designed by nature, as a member of some Grecian Commonwealth.

FLETCHER (c) was by far the most nervous and correct speaker in the Parliament of Scotland, for he drew his style from the pure models of antiquity, and not from the grosser practical oratory of his contemporaries, so that his language will bear a comparison, with the best speeches in the reign of Queen Anne.

The irascibility (d) of FLETCHER's temper, and his high sense of honour, made him impatient of the slightest tendency of an affront; Lord Stair, when Secretary of State, having let fall some expressions in (e) Parliament, that seemed to glance at FLETCHER, he seized Lord Stair by the robe, in his place, and gave him the reply-valiant; Lord Stair was called to order by the House, and obliged to ask pardon publicly.

FLETCHER alone was elevated above the age in (f) which he lived, and shed a lustre towards those, who were to succeed, and he will continue to shine more and more unto the perfect day.

Earl Buchan (g) glories in being the attireman of the character of such a figurative Prince, and rejoices to think that even in that humble connection, his name may be handed down to distant posterity.

The Earl (h) arrogates to himself some degree of merit, that he was taught, and that he learned how to discriminate tinsel from gold; he says, FLETCHER will live for ever.

It is with regret, (says Earl (i) Buchan) that he cannot pretend to produce from Scotland, during the Halcyon reign of philosophy, any great character since the death of FLETCHER.

The small volume of FLETCHER's (k) works, though imperfectly collected, is one of the very few classical compositions in the English (l) language; it consists principally of Speeches on the consideration (m) of the Treaty of Union, on the Act of the Scotch Parliament, to prevent any Settlement of the Crown, until the Constitution was formed, and the rights of the people secured; they are full of good sense, and of manly classical (n) eloquence, and never took FLETCHER above a quarter of an hour, though filled with so much matter, and such sound (o) reasoning.

These speeches will bear (p) a comparison, with the best speeches of the reign of Queen Anne, the Augustan age of Great Britain, far superior to the meretricious, inflated, metaphorical style of our modern orators; but Earl Buchan excepts the Hon. Charles James Fox, from this remark.

Discourses on that important subject, a National (q) Militia, written at the time of the Union Parliament, was not printed

(z) Dalrym. Mem. I. 116.

(a) Smol. Hist. Eng. I. 194.

(b) Burn. Hist. O. T.—I. 630. Smol. Hist. Eng. II. 48.

(c) Buch. 57, 58.

(d) Id. 59

(e) In the month of June, 1798, there happened a Duel on such an occasion, between Mr. P. and another Member, the Affront as well as the day, on which the Duel was fought (viz. Sunday) both required an apology; the particulars form an anecdote of the most curious as well as interesting nature, in the political history of this country.

(f) Buch. Introd. to Essays, XXV.

(g) Id. XXV. XXVI.

(h) Id. XXVIII.

(i) Id. XXIX. calc.

(k) Dalrym. Mem. I. 116.

(l) FLETCHER's Tracts are cited in Bishop Ellys's Temp. Lib. 121, n.

(m) Buch. Essays 59.

(n) See Buch. 42, 43, 52, 53.

(o) Sew. Anec. II. 334, calc.

(p) Buch. 58.

(q) FLETCHER's Noble Biographer thinks it to be indispensably required at his hands, to deprecate, with respect to Scotland, the refusal of a MILITIA in his country, the necessity for which is so eloquently set forth by his favourite FLETCHER. Buch. Introd. XXXV. "A good and effective MILITIA (says FLETCHER) is of such importance to a Nation, that it is the chief part of the Constitution of any free government; for though, as

printed until the year 1698, 10 Will. III. in this Discourse he says, he wishes he had a voice loud enough to be heard over all Britain and Ireland, to rattle in the ears of the (r) people.

Among the speeches, are the following, which seem of the most note.

I. Speech on the question, for the settlement of the Scottish (s) Crown, delivered in that Parliament, in the year (t) 1703, Anne.

II. On FLETCHER's bringing into Parliament a Bill concerning (u) Offices, &c. in (x) Scotland.

III. On his Bill for the security (y) of the kingdom of Scotland.

to other things, the Constitution is ever so slight, a good MILITIA will always preserve public Liberty; but in the best Constitution that ever was, as to all other parts of Government, if the MILITIA be not upon a right foot, the liberty of the people must perish; the Swiss (says he) *at this day* are the freest, happiest, and the people of all Europe, who can best defend themselves because they have the best MILITIA. Buch. 50, 51.

• The Swiss in the year 1798, were most injuriously attacked by the French Revolutionists, and though they made after a most brave opposition, were, notwithstanding, totally deprived of those inestimable blessings. *Editor.*

(r) Buch. 50.

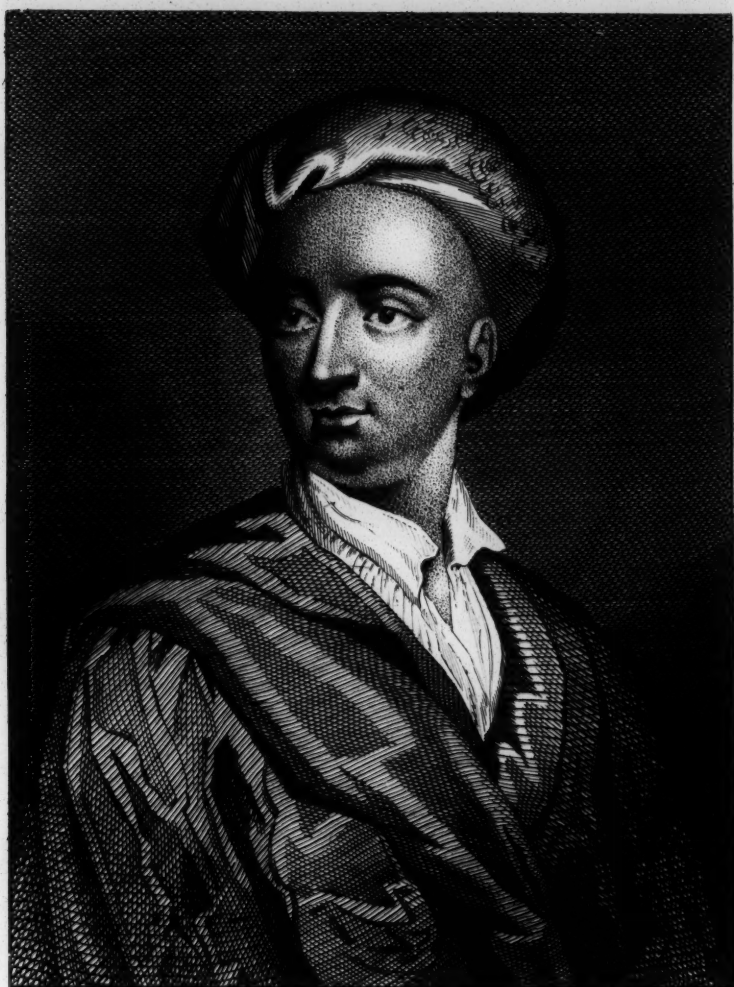
(s) Smol. Hist. Eng. I. 394.

(t) Buch. Essays, 72.

(u) Smol. Hist. Eng. II. 48.

(x) Buch. ut supra, 73, 75, 82.

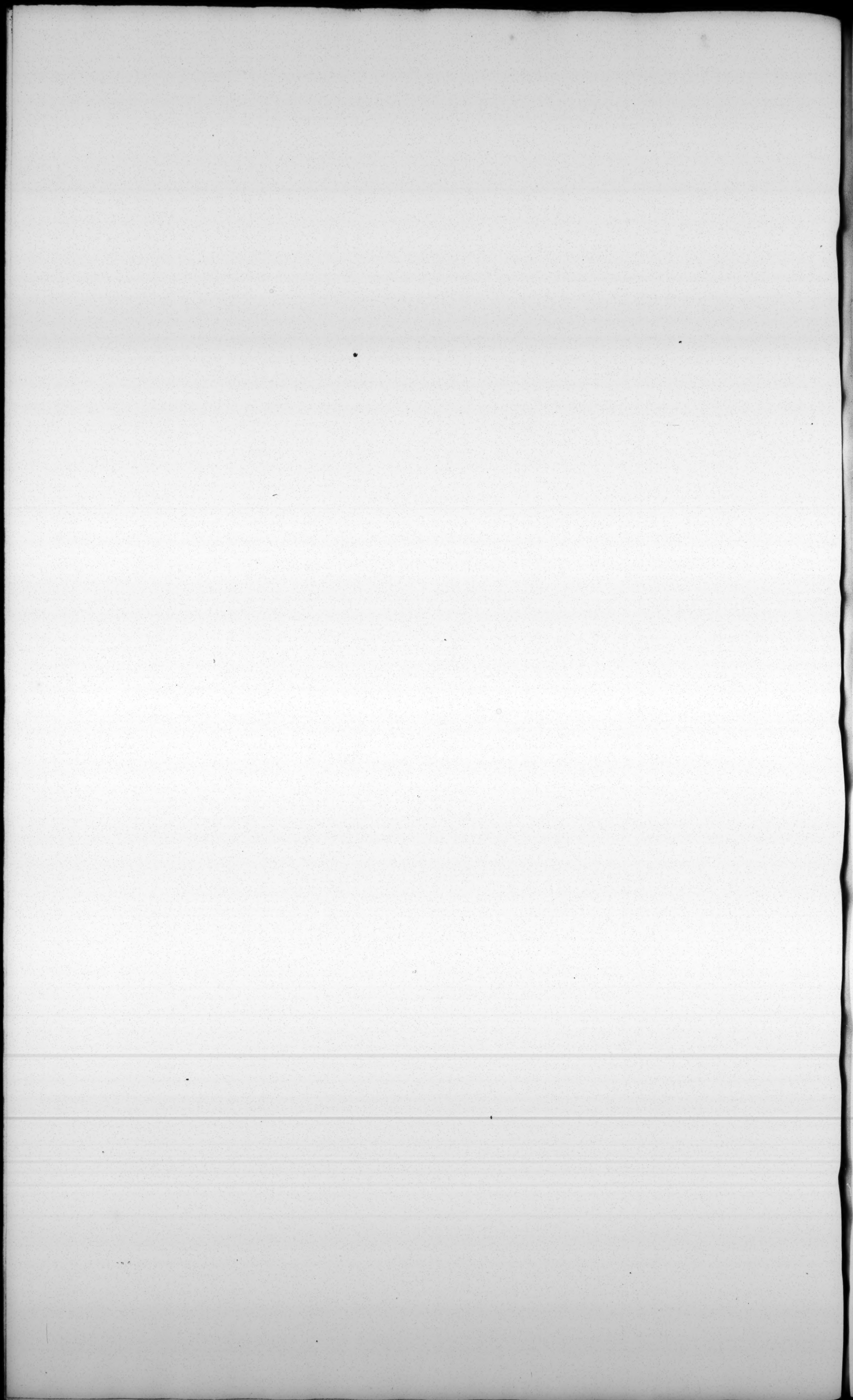
(y) Id. 88, 98, 112, 117, 120, 124, 127, 132, 136, 140. [Smol. Hist. Eng. II. 48.] 145, 155, 157.



JOHN ARBUTHNOTT M.D.

Engraved from a scarce Print in the Collection of J. W. M. Margrave Esq.

London: Published, Jan. 1796. by Robert Wilkinson N^o 58 Cornhill.



JOHN ARBUTHNOTT, M.D.

WAS born at (a) Arbuthnott, in Kincardineshire, near Montrose, North Britain, the son of an episcopal (b) clergyman in that Kingdom, in the year 1681, 33 Car. II. and was nearly allied to the Viscount of his name; at a proper age, he was sent to the university of Aberdeen, to qualify himself for the study of physic, in which he afterwards took his degree; the political principles of his father not suffering him to comply with the Revolution, he forfeited his church preferment, and retired, for support, to a small estate of his own; the sons embraced the same principles, wherefore they were obliged to seek their fortune at a distance from home: the object, however, of this our Memoir, travelled no further than London, where he was kindly received at the house of William Pate, a considerable tradesman there; soon after which he undertook the teaching of mathematics, for which he was very well qualified. In the year 1697, 9 Will. III. he laid the foundation of his literary reputation, by a letter to Doctor Woodward, respecting his account of the deluge, &c. concerning "*An abstract of Agostino Scilla's book,*" on the subject of marine bodies dug out of the earth; which reputation the Doctor considerably increased, not long afterwards, and very deservedly, by his "*Essay on the usefulness of mathematical learning, in a letter from a gentleman in the City, to his friend at Oxford*".

In the mean time, as physic was his profession, so the practice of it was what he principally had in view; at first, indeed, as is usual with regard to young physicians, he met with no great encouragement; but after a while, by his close application to his profession, it gave him competency; and by degrees his skill in it, joined with his pleasing wit and extensive learning, introduced him into good esteem and favour, and to the notice of the polite world.

On 25 January 1697, 9 Will. III. the Doctor wrote the following letter to an eminent character at the University of Oxford, which was never published till very lately.

"HONOURED SIR,

"THE kind (c) message I had from you by Mr. Pricket the other day, puts me in mind of a neglect of my duty, which is to wish you a good new year, in all health and prosperity to your self, and success to your designs, for the good of a society, which I have many obligations to know, were it not that I have hardly any thing besides to tell you, but what I know you have from much better hands, I should be often troublesome to you; I was in hopes of having a good account of my friends at Oxford to night, by Doctor Gregory, but I find by a letter of his, I am disappointed at present: I do not hear of any remarkable news about town, the Czar and Lady Macclesfield make up the greatest part of the diversion; as for the standing army, we reckon, there is an end of that. I was pleased to see Mr. Alsop's *Æsop*; Mr. Bentley says there are three faults in the Latin of *Canis in præsepe*; Mr. Charles Bernard told me, he bid him instance in one, he said, *exteri si quid sciant fer sciant*; Mr. Bernard sent him this verse in Horace, *si quid componere curem*, but was sorry afterwards, he did not let him publish his criticism; we expect soon some reply to his dissertation at the end of Wotton's book. This new act of Parliament against corresponding with King James, lies very heavy against a great many people, it is reckoned to comprehend above twenty thousand at least, I believe I know above thirty of my acquaintances that must get them gone before the day appointed; Sir Andrew Forester, Doctor Cockborn, and others: several, I am sure, have not money to pay for their passage to Gravesend; and which is yet harder, they are like to be very ill received in France, where they are putting a tax upon foreigners, some say, on purpose to discourage those, who might

(a) Biogr. Brit. Kipp. Edit. Art. "*Arbuthnott, John*." N.B. the Doctor himself spells his own name, as in the text, ARBUTHNOTT, with two TTs at the end; see two letters from him, dated respectively 25 January, 1697-8, and 10 June, 1703, under those years, in this biography.

(b) Memoirs of the Doctor's life, prefixed to his miscellaneous works, in two volumes 12mo. edit. 1770, approved by the Doctor's son, George Arbuthnott, Esquire, deceased, late of the Exchequer, [see the Doctor's family] having read over this life, informed the editor of the "*Biographia Britannica*," that he did not know of any thing being misrepresented in it. Biogr. Brit. Art. "*Arbuthnott*." Kipp. Edit. I. 236. calc. marg. but this approbation of the Doctor's son must not be extended to the "*Miscellanies*" to which it is prefixed, because his said son, upon the perusal of them hath testified, that the greatest part of them were not written by his father. Id. 243. See Gent. Mag. XX. 432. a.

(c) This is an original letter, and I believe, never appeared in print, till the year 1797, and then only in Europ. Mag. XXXI. 228. Editor.

might leave England on this occasion; we are expecting the Count de Tallard over here, as ambaffador, with a splendid equipage; he ftayes only at Paris, to give me Lord Portland a dinner; it is no newes to tell you, of his Highnefs the Duke of Gloucefter's preceptors, and governor, my Lord (d) Marlborough, Bifhop (e) of Salifbury, La Vafur, a French refugee, whom you have feen at Oxford; and I cannot tell how many more of one fort of people and other; I hope at leaft the Univerfity of Oxford, may have the intereft to have one; I have not had the good fortune to fee Mr. Jeffreys, fince he came home; I have made fome inquiry about him, and expect a return before I proceed further; I fhall ufe the freedom to give my refpects to the Warden of All Souls, the Dean of Chrift, and Doftor Wallis; I long for good weather and leifure to fee yourfelf, and the reft of my friends at Oxford; if I fhould be fo happy, as to have a line from you, pleafe to direct it for me, at the Pine Apple, in St. Martin's Street. Pricket faid he was going out of town, but I fancy, not without feeing the Czar. I hope you will excufe this trouble, and believe that I will alwayes be,

Honoured Sir,

Your moft humble Servant,

JO. ARBUTHNOTT.

LONDON,

25 January, 1697-8.

SIR,

Pleafe to acquaint the Dean of Chrift Church, that Mr. Pate has brought from Italy all Choriffini's mufick.

To
The Reverend Doftor * Charlett,
Mafter of Univerfity College, Oxford."

HONOURED SIR,

10 JUNE, 1703.

" I RECEIVED (f) yours, and thank you heartily for your ballad. It is as not yet refolved, fo farr as I know, that her Majesty fhall go to the Bath, but I do believe fhe will, and if fhe does, I fancy it will be a little fooner than laft year; I can give you no newes, in return for yours, I have feen this day a moft impudent petition of the commiffion of the Kirk, to the parliament, againft toleration in Scotland, I think it will be of fervice to print it, and it will fully answer your occasional ballad. Affairs there feem to be in great faction and confufion, by the honeft and wife management of the Queen's minifters, as you may guefs; but the ridiculous complaifance of the Cavalier party, is paff all comprehension; for they, forfooth, out of fear for the Queen's honour, won't fuffer a miniftry to be touched, that are ruining her affairs as faft as they can; pleafe to fhew this to Dr. Gregory, and tell him it is the ftate of the cafe; when it comes to greater maturity, I fhall give him a more particular account of it, I hope to fee you at o^d time; in the mean time, wifhing you all health and happinefs, remain,

Honoured Sir,

Your affectionate Friend,

And humble Servant,

JO. ARBUTHNOTT.

WINDSOR, June 8th, 1703.

For
The much-honoured Doftor * Charlot,
Mafter of Univerfity College, Oxon.

Indorfed,

Dr. ARBUTHOTT, Jun. 10, 1703, About an impudent petition of the Commiffion of the Kirk, againft Toleration, to the parliament there.

It

(d) That famous General, the Duke of Marlborough. *Editor.*

(e) That celebrated literary character, Gilbert Burnet. *Editor.*

(f) This is another original letter, never published till this year 1797, and then only in the Europ. Mag. XXXI. 229. *Editor.*

* This name being fpelt fo differently, feems to affect, in fome meafure, the authenticity of the originals.

It is certain, that the Doctor became a Fellow of the Royal Society, some say he was elected to that honour this year, 1704, 3 *Anne*; others (g) not till the year 1709; others, again, (b) not till the month of February, in the year 1735-6; but as the latest, and perhaps the best authority, says it was on St. Andrew's (i) day, i.e. the thirtieth, or last day of November, 1704, that we consider to be the time of his election to that honorary situation, but his next promotion was not a mere feather in his cap, because it was more honourable, besides being rather lucrative to him; for on 30th October, 1705, the Doctor was sworn physician extraordinary to Queen Anne, by her Majesty's special command; this honour was conferred on him from the following lucky event:—His royal highness Prince George of Denmark, the Queen's consort, being taken suddenly ill at Epfom in Surry, was recommended to Doctor ARBUTHNOTT, who fortunately happened to be on the spot, and His Royal Highness recovering by the Doctor's assistance, ever after employed him as his physician, in consequence of which circumstance, the Queen, His Royal Highness's consort, was graciously pleased to appoint him her physician; and in the month of November this year, 1709, 8 *Anne*, upon the indisposition of Doctor Hannes, fourth physician *in ordinary* (k) to the Queen, his skill in the discharge of his trust, having been the means of recovering Her Majesty from a dangerous illness, drew from his friend *Johnny* (l) Gay, the following elegant pastoral compliment:

“ While thus we stood, as in a flood,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground,
Full soon, by bonfire and by bell,
We learnt our Liege was passing well:
A skilful leech (so God him speed)
They say had wrought this blessed deed;
This leech ARBUTHNOTT was yeapt;
Who many a night not once had slept,
But watch'd our gracious Sov'reign still,
For who could rest when she was ill?
Oh! may'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep!
Sheer, swains! oh, sheer your softest sheep,
To swell his couch; for well I ween,
He fav'd the realm, who fav'd the Queen.”

1710, April.—In this month ARBUTHNOTT was admitted a Fellow of the College of Physicians.

*** Lord (m) Orrery (n) says, he should have been pleased in finding some of Doctor ARBUTHNOTT's letters among the collection, which were published at the time his lordship wrote his “*Remarks on the Life of Doctor Jonathan Swift*,” several of those letters alluded to have been since made public, and none of them more curious than those of ARBUTHNOTT's (o) literary correspondence, addressed to Dean Swift, inasmuch as they justify the character predicted of them, by this noble member of the republic of letters; they consist of the genuine effusions of the heart, in the full confidence of the most sincere friendship, without reserve or disguise, and are replete with attic wit and true humour; they abound, besides, with most entertaining anecdotes: our inclination, therefore, was to have inserted them in detail; but finding that wish could not be gratified, we do very reluctantly give only, or little more, than the contents from the principal: very few of them have been the objects of ARBUTHNOTT's preceding Biographers; they are here inserted in order of time, and taken from Doctor Hawkefworth's edition of those letters, and every one of them distinguished by numerals.

On

- (g) See Chamberlain's Present State of this year. (b) Chronological Diary, in Hist. Reg. XX. 14. (i) Biog. Brit. Kip. edit. I. 237. Art. “*Arbuthnot*.” (k) Hawkesworth's Lett. of Dean Swift. II. 32. (l) See Ireland's Graphic Illustrations of Hogarth. 35. 36.
- (m) This nobleman was John Boyle the fifth Earl of Orrery; who distinguished himself in the literary world, in a very eminent degree, by his excellent Translation of Pliny's Letters, as well as by the above Remarks, &c. Coll. Peer. Engl. Longm. Edit. VII. 216.
- (n) Lord Orrery's Remarks, &c. 164.
- (o) Among Doctor ARBUTHNOTT's other correspondents, rank the following noblemen, ladies, gentlemen, and others, viz.
- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Duke of Shrewsbury, | Lord Bathurst, | Bishop Atterbury, | Congreve, |
| Earl of Oxford, | Earl Orrery, | Swift, | Boerhaave, |
| Earl of Peterborough, | Lady Masham, | Pope, | Gay, |
| Earl of Chesterfield, | Lady Mary Wortley Montague, | Addison, | Pultney, the famous Earl of Bath, |
| Earl Bolingbroke, | Bishop Burnet, | Archdeacon Parnell, the poet, | Charles Ford. |

whereby it appears, that Doctor ARBUTHNOTT was upon the most intimate footing with the first writers of that elegant age, who were so celebrated for their wit and learning. Biog. Brit. III. among *Corrigenda*. Kipp. Edit.

On 12 June, 1714, 1 Geo. I. Doctor ARBUTHNOTT, the Queen's (*p*) domestic physician, wrote a letter to Dean Swift, addressed to him by the title of Dear (*q*) *Brother*, from Saint James's, wherein he speaks of Sir Robert Harley, the famous Lord Treasurer Oxford, under the name of (*r*) *Dragon*, and of his political administration; and also, of Harley's patronage of John Gay, after he had left the service of the Dutchess (*s*) of Monmouth, to whom he had been secretary: he speaks likewise of Parnell (*t*) the poet, and Lady Mafham.

Doctor ARBUTHNOTT engaged this year, June 26, 1714, in concert with two ingenious friends, (*u*) Pope and Dean Swift, in printing several volumes of miscellanies; among those, the most conspicuous is the memoirs of *Martinus* (*x*) *Scriblerus*, a satire projected by this excellent triumvirate, on human learning, and which they proposed to execute in the manner of (*y*) *Cervantes*, under a continued narrative of feign adventures. "They had observed (says Mr. Pope's (*z*) friend and editor Doctor William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester,) that those abuses still (*a*) kept their ground, against all that the greatest and ablest authors could say, to discredit them, they therefore concluded that all the force of ridicule was wanting to quicken the disgrace; and as the abuses had been already attacked by sober reasoning, ridicule was here very seasonably applied, and truth was in no danger of suffering by the premature use of so powerful an instrument."

But the separation of our author and his friends, which soon after happened, by the death of Dr. ARBUTHNOTT, and the infirmities of Dean Swift, put a final (*b*) period to their design, when they had only drawn out an imperfect essay towards it, under the title of the first book of the memoirs of *Scriblerus*.

"Moral satire (continues the editor above mentioned) never lost more than in the defect of this project; in the execution of which, each of this illustrious triumvirate, would have found exercise for his own peculiar talent; besides constant employment for those they all had in common; Doctor ARBUTHNOTT was skilled in every thing which related to science; Pope was master in the fine arts; and Doctor Swift excelled in the knowledge of the world; wit they had all in equal proportion, and in a portion so large, that no age perhaps ever produced three men, on whom nature had more bountifully bestowed it, or in whom art had brought it to higher perfection."

A very pleasant account of this undertaking, and of the share which Dr. ARBUTHNOTT and Mr. Pope took in it, is to be found in a letter (*c*) from the Doctor to Dean Swift.

"Pray remember (*d*) Martin, who is an innocent fellow, and will not disturb your solitude; the ridicule of medicine is so copious a subject, that I must only here and there touch it; I have made him study physic from the physicians receipts

(*p*) Hawkesw. Lett. CXIX.

(*q*) A company of sixteen, all men of the first class, dined once a week at the house of each other, by rotation, and went under the general denomination of *brothers*: the number was afterwards enlarged, and they dined at a tavern every Thursday; Dean Swift was one; which accounts for the address of this letter. Hawkesw. II. 55. notes. The following noblemen and gentlemen were some of the principal members of this literary society: the Duke of Beaufort; the Duke of Ormond; Earl of Arran; Lord Masham; Lord Bolingbroke; Charles Lord Butler, of Weston; Sir William Wyndham; Brigadier Hill, Governor of Dunkirk; Swift; Pope; Gay; Prior.

(*r*) Lord Treasurer Oxford, so called by the Dean, by contraries; for he was the mildest, wisest, and best minister, that ever served a prince. Hawkesw. II. 53. notes.

(*s*) She was the widow of the Duke who was beheaded. 1 Jac. II. Hawkesw. II. 29. notes.

(*t*) The following verses were the conclusion of a most excellent poem, penned by the *Dragon*:

"He that cares not to rule, will be sure to obey,
When summon'd by ARBUTHNOTT, Pope, Parnell, and Gay."

Hawkesw. Lett. II. 33.

(*u*) A nobleman, a friend of this celebrated poet's, who wished to correct a disgusting failing in him, which was, that he, like many other affectedly delicate persons, professed to be fond of certain dishes, merely on account of their rarity; for which purpose he made his cook dress a rabbit, trussed up as a foreign bird; to which he gave some fine name, and seasoned it with something extremely savory: the bard ate of it very heartily, and expressed his relish of the taste of the supposed dainty; and was not a little displeased, when his friend told him the trick he had put upon him. Seward's Anecdotes. II. 312. The present writer takes leave to relate a similar story of a well-fed parson; who pretended such an exquisite taste for venison, as tell, by the flavour, out of what park it came; but was, however, deceived by a leg of mutton, dressed venison fashion.

(*x*) The character of doctor *Cornelius Scriblerus*, in the memoirs of his son *Martinus Scriblerus*, was intended for Doctor Woodward, who wrote a dissertation on an *unique* shield; and doctor *Cornelius* is represented as having intended to place his son in what he conceived to be an *unique* shield, to be christened; but which being given to the maid, with its venerable rust upon it, she scoured it bright, and then it appeared to be nothing more than an old scone, without a nozzle. Hawkesw. Lett. III. 127. n.

(*y*) This author wrote the celebrated romance of Don Quixotte.

(*z*) Doctor William Warburton, Bishop of Gloucester.

(*a*) Ruffhead's Life of Pope. 207. 208.

(*c*) Hawkesw. Lett. CXXII.

(*b*) It is said, that the demise of Queen Anne, which happened this year, prevented the project, mentioned in the text, from being carried into execution. Biogr. Brit. I. 238. Kipp. Edit. Art. "Arbuthnott."

(*d*) *Martinus Scriblerus*, of whom Pope, ARBUTHNOTT, and Gay, were to write the Memoirs. (Hawkesw. II. 30.) This being their *joint* labours, Lord Treasurer Oxford called the authors of them, the Junto. Hawkesw. II. 22.

or recipes on the apothecary's file, where there is a good plentiful field for satire upon the present practice; one of his projects was by a (e) stamp upon blistering plaisters and melilat by the yard, to raise money for the government and to give it to (f) Radcliff and others to farm, but there was like to be a petition from the inhabitants of London and Westminster, who had no mind to be flead; there was a problem, about the doses of purging medicines, published four years ago, shewing, they ought to be in proportion to the bulk of the patient; from thence Martin endeavours to determine the question, about the weight of the ancient men, by the doses of phyfic that were given them: one of the best inventions was a map of diseases, for the three cavities of the body, and one for the external parts; just like the four quarters of the world: then, the great diseases are like capital cities, with their symptoms, all like streets and suburbs, with the roads that lead to other diseases: it is thicker set with towns, than any Flanders-map you ever saw. Radcliff is painted at the (g) corner of the map, contending for the universal empire of this world, and the rest of the physicians opposing his ambitious designs, with a project of a treaty, to settle peace."

"This is an excellent subject of ridicule, from some of the German physicians, who set up a sentive soul, as a sort of a first miniature, to the rational; *Helmont* calls him *Archæus*; *Dolæus* calls him Microcosmeter: he has under him several other *genii*, that reside in the particular parts of his body, particularly prince *Cordimelec* in the heart; *Gastoronex* in the stomach; and the plastic prince, in the organs of generation: I believe, I could make you laugh, at the explication of distempers, from the wars and alliances of those princes, and how the first minister gets the better of his mistress, *anima rationalis*."

"The best is, that it is making reprisals upon the politicians, who are sure to allegorize all the animal oeconomy, into state affairs; Pope has been collecting high flights of poetry, which are very good; they are to be solemn nonsense; I thought upon the following the other day, as I was going into my coach, the dust being troublesome,

(b) The dust in smaller particles arose
Than those, which fluid bodies do compose;
Contraries in extremes, do often meet,
'Twas now so dry, that you might call it wet.

"I do not give you these hints to divert you, but that you may have your thoughts, and work upon them."

10 July, 1714. (i) In this letter, Doctor ARBUTHNOTT gives Dean Swift a short account of a treasonable piece, intituled "An History of the last Invasion of Scotland."

17 (k) July. The letter of this date, contains particulars of Swift's unsuccessful application to be appointed historiographer to the Queen, the same being bestowed on Thomas Maddocks, Esq. whom the (l) Dean stigmatizes as a worthless rogue, whom nobody knew; * whereas Mr. Maddocks bore a very fair character, and was besides perfectly well qualified for the office, having made himself master of the antient records of the kingdom, which appears from his curious publication, intituled "The History and Antiquities of the Exchequer," and some other works of that kind.

ARBUTHNOTT humourously censures Whiston's project of the (m) longitude.

12 August, 1714. (n) He observes, on the demise of queen Anne, that it was unfortunate, that she had been persuaded, as was supposed by (o) Lowndes, that it was necessary to have her will under the Great Seal; mention is also herein made of the generous disposition of George (p) the 1st.

2 Dec.

• Editor.

(e) A duty has now been some time since imposed on *quack* medicines, which seems to be the object of Doctor ARBUTHNOTT's satire in the text, although not so mentioned by express name.

(f) The famous physician of that name, and of the time spoken of, in the text; he attended Lord Chief Justice Holt's wife, with great pleasure, in spite to her husband, who wished her dead. Hawkesw. Lett. CCI.XIV.

(g) In one corner of Hogarth's Gate of Calais, he has drawn his own portrait, but not, indeed, in ridicule, but on the contrary, on a most serious occasion; for he was arrested there, as a spy of the country; and he had a very narrow escape for his life; inasmuch as the Governor of the place, with great politeness assured Hogarth, that had not a Treaty of Peace between the two nations, been actually signed, he should have been under the disagreeable necessity of hanging him up upon the ramparts. "J. Ireland's Hogarth illustrated," I. 287, 288.

(h) Hawkesw. Lett. CXXII. (i) Hawkesw. Lett. CXXXIX. (k) Hawkesw. Lett. CXXXIII. (l) Hawkesw. Lett. CCCXCV.

(m) The celebrated Gainsborough had a longitudinal brother, of whom, see an account, in Thicknesse's Sketch of the Life and Paintings of Gainsborough, 57, 58, Edit. 1788. (n) Hawkesw. Lett. CLVII.

(o) This is old Mr. Lowndes, the famous Secretary of the Treasury, in the reign of William III. this reign, and in that of George I. who used to say, "Take care of the *pence*, and the *pounds* will take care of themselves." By the observance of this maxim, his two grandson's succeeded to very considerable fortunes, acquired thereby, and which he left them. Lord Chesterfield's Lett. II. 343, Lett. CCXVI. Edit. 1787 to this gentleman, Serjeant Selby, left a vast estate, to be enjoyed by him until his heir (the Serjeant's) should make out a legal claim thereto; this has been attempted by several, but they all failed; and Mr. Lowndes's family is likely to continue in possession of it, as a fee simple.

(p) In the year 1715, the second year of his reign, he gave a remarkable instance of the benignity of his nature, for being informed, that Earl Northumberland,

2 Dec. 1714, 1 Geo. I. Substance (*q*) of the Pretender's declaration, on the demise of Queen Anne; in which there are words to this purpose, "That the Pretender had no reason to doubt of the good intentions of (*r*) his sister."

1717, 4 Geo. I. It appears that ARBUTHNOTT had this year, in conjunction with Pope, a share in the unsuccessful comedy of (*f*) "Three Hours after Marriage" a piece, which, with such a combination of wit and talents to bring it forth, seems not to have had strength enough, for (*t*) representation, nor since to have been worthy revival.

1718, 14 Oct. 5 Geo. I. The DOCTOR's humorous remark respecting Miss Nelly (*u*) Bennet, introduced by him to the French Court, accompanied by a copy of verses on her by him; of whom he speaks as follows, "I had the honour of carrying an Irish lady to court, who was admired beyond all the ladies in France, for her beauty, she had great respect shewn her, the Huffle himself was ordered to bring her the King's cat to kifs."

1718, 11 Dec. 5 Geo. I. (*x*) Prescription for a (*y*) vertigo, or giddiness in the head, a recipe of bitters for strengthening the stomach; Mr. Rowe's death, about a mad dog; Lord Bolingbroke's Marriage, his attainder; of the Dukes of Ormond and Brunswick: he observes, that curiosity is the best reason for willing to be old.

1721, 8 Geo. I. 30 Sept. By a (*z*) letter from Dr. ARBUTHNOTT (*a*) to Mr. Watkins, we are informed of the following curious anecdote respecting the celebrated Prior:

LONDON, 30 Sept. 1721.

"Prior has had a narrow escape by dying; for, if he had lived, he had married a brimstone (*b*) bitch, one Bessy Cox, that keeps an ale-house in Long-Acre; her husband died about a month ago, and Prior hath left his estate between his servant Jonathan (*c*) Drift and Bessy Cox; Lewis got drunk with punch with Bessy night before last; don't say where you had this news of Prior. I hope all my mistresses (*d*) ministers will not behave themselves so."

1722, 9 Geo. I. At the Bath season, in the latter end of this year, Dr. ARBUTHNOTT arrived in that city, apparently for his health, being accompanied thither by one of his brothers, who was then lately come to England.

1723, 10 Geo. I. On 30 Sept. this year, the DOCTOR was elected the second Censor of the College of Physicians.

1725, 12 Geo. I. This year he was seized with a most unusual and dangerous distemper, an imposthume in the bowels, from which he speedily and happily recovered, to the great joy of his (*e*) friends.

1726,

thisdale, one of the Scotch rebels, in the Tower, and who was to have been executed for Treason the next morning, had made his escape the preceding day, in woman's apparel, furnished and conveyed to him by his own mother, Smol. Hist. Eng. II. 388, he smilingly asked, "And how could that unfortunate nobleman have done better?" (*q*) Hawkesw. Lett. CLXVIII.

(*r*) Mr. Dundas of Arniston, in his speech to the Dean and Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, upon the Dutchess of Gordon, who was a Roman Catholic, sending about the latter end of June, 1709, 6 Anne, to Mr. Robert Burnet, the then Dean, a silver medal with an head on the right side, and this legend, *Cujus est?* i. e. Whose is it? and on the reverse, the British islands, with this motto "*Reddite*" i. e. "*Restore*" as a present to the Faculty; in this speech, Mr. Dundas said, "I think those gentlemen of the Faculty affront Queen Anne, whom they pretend to honour, in disgracing her brother, who is not only a Prince of the Blood, but the first thereof; and if blood can give any right, he is our undoubted Sovereign;" again, three days after, Dundas returned the most hearty thanks of the Faculty, to the Dutchess for all her Grace's favours, particularly, in presenting them with a medal of *their Sovereign, Lord the King*; hoping, and being confident, that her Grace would very soon have the opportunity to compliment the Faculty, with a second medal, struck upon the restoration of the King, and Royal Family; and the finishing Rebellion, usurping tyranny and whiggism." Tindall's Continuation of Rapin's History of England, I. 635, B. folio Edit. 1787. However, the Pretender was only brother-in-law to the Queen, by James II. wife; and was the supposititious child, who occasioned the famous story of the warming pan, in the reign of his father: his own mother was consequently only the foster mother of his sisters, Anne and Mary, who both were Hydes, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Clarendon's daughters by his wife, who was a tub-woman at a small-beer brewhouse. These two daughters of James II. and grand-daughters of the Chancellor became successively Queen Regents, Mary, consort of William the III. and Queen Anne, in the text; these are such notorious historical facts, that it is unnecessary to refer to the authorities, for very few histories of their country, have hitherto come abroad, that do not mention them, as Rapin, Hume, &c. Robert Harley, the famous Lord Treasurer Oxford, mentioned in these papers, by the name of *Dragon*, and whom Guiscard, a foreign spy, attempted to assassinate, while he was under examination there, was applied to by Queen Anne, to notify to the Pretender, her wish and design that he should be her successor; but this he declined, unless her Majesty would be pleased to give him her signification under her own hand, which she accordingly did, and he accordingly signified the same; some time after this transaction, though so secret, transpired, and became the subject of investigation at the Council Board; during which, broad insinuations were thrown out against the Queen; her Majesty in order to screen herself, endeavoured to lay the charge on Oxford, whereupon Harley produced the original letter, under the Queen's own hand writing, having sent only a copy.

(*s*) See Eyre's Life of Pope, II. 80. Life of Gay to his Fables, VII. Biogr. Brit. ap. Kipp. I. 239.

(*t*) It seems the farce, Three Hours after Marriage, said to be written by Pope, Gay, and ARBUTHNOTT, had been acted soon after the accession of George I. with so little success, that Cibber and Mrs. Oldfield were both severely hooted by the audience. One of the most unfortunate incidents in this comedy was, introducing into a physician's house, two lovers of his wife, in the shapes of a mummy and a crocodile; this Colley ridiculed in his character of Bayes in the Rehearsal; which occasioned a very serious quarrel between Pope, Cibber, and Gay. See Davies's Dram. Miscel. III. 320, 321.

(*u*) Hawkesw. Lett. CLXXXIX.

(*x*) Hawkesw. Lett. CXC.

(*y*) Hawkesw. Lett. CCVII, CCLXIV, CCLXXIX, and CCCLI.

(*z*) Edinb. Mag. Old Series, VII. 141.

(*a*) This letter is no prior biography of ARBUTHNOTT.

(*b*) This expression from such a

character as the DOCTOR, seems to impeach its genuineness.

(*c*) Adrian Drift. Brit. Biogr. VIII. 360.

(*d*) Prior was Secretary of State

for Ireland, Brit. Biogr. VIII. 355.

(*e*) Hawkesw. Lett. CCXX.

1726, April, 13 Geo. I. (*f*) In the beginning of this month, the DoCTOR had the honour of the commands of her Royal Highness the Princess of (*g*) Wales, to signify her pleasure, that he would accompany Dean Swift in consequence of her invitation made to him, by the DoCTOR.

1726, 20 Sept. (*b*) The DoCTOR herein mentions the amiable qualities for which he admired and valued the Dean; he also speaks of the famous Excise Bill, and the equally celebrated DoCTOR Henry Sacheverell.

1726, (*i*) 8 Nov. 13 Geo. I. Mentions a droll incident or two on the publication of Gulliver's Travels, among which are the two following, very singular.

Lord Scarborough is no inventor of stories, told DoCTOR ARBUTHNOTT, that he fell in company with the master of a ship, who told him, that he was very well acquainted with Gulliver, but that the printer had mistaken, that he lived in Wapping, not at Rotherhithe; the other is, that the DoCTOR lent the book to an old gentleman, who went (*k*) immediately to his map, to search for Lilliput.

1726, 20, (*l*) 13 Geo. I. The DoCTOR in his letter rallies the Dean, on his supposed neglect of him, and observes that the gascoigne asked to speak only one word with the French king, which the Grand Monarch confining him to do, he brought a paper, said *Signez*, and not a word more; relates to the Dean the danger Pope had been in of the hazard of his life, from a narrow escape of being drowned, whereby he was much hurt.

1727, 1 Geo. II. On the 5th Oct. this year, he was made an Elect of the College of Physicians, and on 18th same month, he pronounced the Herveian oration; during all this time, he continued the practice of his profession, with great reputation; and among other eminent persons whom he attended, in his medical capacity, was the celebrated Earl of Chesterfield, who was proud to have such a man for his friend, (*m*) as well as his physician; DoCTOR ARBUTHNOTT was not, however, so deeply engaged in business, but that he could find leisure to write several pieces of wit and humour.

1728-9, 2 Geo. II. 19 March. By this letter it appears, that the DoCTOR's unwearied endeavours recovered John Gay from the point (*n*) of death.

1730, 4 Geo. II. When Curl the bookfeller, whom DoCTOR ARBUTHNOTT termed one of the terrors of death, from his constantly printing every eminent person's life, and last will, published an advertisement of Memoirs of the Life of Congreve; he endeavoured, out of friendship to the deceased, to prevent any imposition on the public, in the name of Congreve, and met with impertinent abuse from the person, who called himself the Author of Memoirs of the Life, Writings and Amours of William (*o*) Congreve, Esq. For more concerning Curl, see under 13th January 1732-3.

1731-2, 5 Geo. II. On Thursday 11th February, 1731-2 5 Geo. II. the famous bitch that played at cards, and performed many wonderful tricks, beat (*p*) DoCTOR ARBUTHNOTT, two games at quadrille.

1732, 6 Geo. II. In the course of this year he had an opportunity of contributing his endeavours towards detecting and punishing the scandalous frauds and abuses, which had been carried on under the specious name of "The charitable Corporation."

1732-3, 13 January, 6 Geo. II. Gay (*q*) the poet, who departed this life, 4 December, 1732, died universally lamented by almost every body, even by those who knew him only in reputation; he was interred in Westminster Abbey, as if he had been a Peer of the realm, and the good Duke of Queensberry, who lamented him as a brother, will (*r*) set up a handsome monument upon him.—ARBUTHNOTT believes the Beggar's Opera, and what he had to come upon the Stage, will make the sum of the diversions, for some time to come. Curl (*s*) has been writing letters to every body for memoirs of his life; ARBUTHNOTT was for sending him some, particularly an account of Gay's disgrace at Court, which he was sure might have been made entertaining, by which the DoCTOR says, he should have attained two ends at once, published truth, and got a rascal whipped for it; but he was overruled in it. The present writer takes leave to add another anecdote of Curl, he was a client of old Salkeld, an attorney, with whom Sir Philip Yorke, the late Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, served his clerkship; during which time he frequented his master's house, and was at times lighted out by him. This impudent bookfeller had an hearing in Chancery, at which time Yorke was Lord Chancellor Hardwicke

(*f*) Hawkesw. Lett. CCXXII. (*g*) Afterwards Queen Caroline, royal consort to George II. and grandmother to his present Majesty.
(*b*) Hawkesw. Lett. CCXXIX. (*i*) Hawkesw. Lett. CCXXXII. (*k*) Hawkesw. Lett. Vol. II. p. 244, 245. (*l*) Hawkesw. Lett. CCXXIX.
(*m*) Biogr. Brit. ap. Kipp. I. 239. (*n*) Hawkesw. Lett. CCLXIV. (*o*) Davies's Dram. Miscell. III. 362, 363.
(*p*) Gentl. Mag. I. 451. (*q*) Hawkesw. Lett. vol. III. 95. (*r*) It is now among the monuments in the Abbey, at his Grace's expence.
(*s*) See more of Curl, under the year 1730.

wicke, respecting some pirated book, in which traffic he dealt pretty largely; Curl attended the cause, and took great pains by grimaces and odd gestures, to attract the notice of the Chancellor; at last Lord Hardwicke asked him who he was? my name is Curl, please your Honour, do you not remember, says he, that I used to visit your master Salkeld, in Bell-court, and that he used to call out to you, when I was going away, here *Phil*, take the candle, and light Mr. Curl down stairs. But to return from this digression to the letter: mention is likewise made of a new edition of Pope's (*t*) *Dunciad*.

1733, 7 Geo. II. DOCTOR ARBUTHNOTT is thought to have been led to his medical (*u*) publications, by the consideration of his own case, whose disorder was an asthma; which, having gradually encreased with his years, became, at length desperate and incurable.

The DOCTOR (*x*) is said, but at what particular period, we are not informed, to have been sometime steward to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy.

1734, July 17, 8 Geo. II. ARBUTHNOTT's health seems to have been upon the decline, and at the close of a letter, in answer to Mr. Pope's (*y*) inquiries after him, written as it were, by the DOCTOR on his death bed, he says, "a recovery in my case, and at my age, is impossible, the kindest wishes of my friends is an (*z*) *euthanasia*, that living or dying, he should be Pope's."

1734, Oct. 4, 8 Geo. II. In a letter of this date, to his other (*a*) great friend Doctor Swift, he displays the resignation, calmness, and piety of his mind; though he met with a temporary relief at Hampstead, and especially from riding, yet being sensible that an effectual cure of his disease was impossible, he thought proper to return to his own house, in Cork-street, Burlington Gardens.

Oct. 30. ARBUTHNOTT's letter of this date, to Dean Swift, in the DOCTOR's last illness, and some few months before his decease, (*b*) is very affecting, and teems with expressions of friendship.

1735-6, 9 Geo. II. On 27th February, this year, the inestimable DOCTOR departed (*c*) this life, at his house in Cork-street, Burlington Gardens, aged fifty-four (*d*).

For further particulars of the Biography of this eminent member of the republic of letters, see all the authorities quoted and referred to, in this Memoir.

DOCTOR ARBUTHNOTT was a married (*e*) man, and had several children, some of both sexes, of whom he was very fond, and rather weak (*f*) in indulgence to them; of his sons, one died in the year (*g*) 1730, 4 Geo. II. and two survived him, (*h*) Charles and George, the former was of Oxford, and in the church; the latter enjoyed a place (*i*) of considerable profit, under Government; he was the Remembrancer's first secondary in the Exchequer office, as also one of the clerks of the equity side of that court, and had an ample private fortune besides; he was one of the executors of Pope's (*k*) will, and also a specific legatee therein; the present writer was well acquainted with this son, having employed him as his clerk in court, for some years; he was a gentleman of known and acknowledged worth and character; he became exceeding corpulent, not less in size than the famous Bright of Malden in Essex; he died (*l*) 8 Sept. 1779, aged seventy-six; of his daughters two (*m*) survived him, one of them was named Anne, and a legatee in his will, both are since dead, and unmarried.

The delineation of DOCTOR ARBUTHNOTT's character, by Earl (*n*) Orrery, is universally known, hardly one of his biographers having omitted it, we therefore shall give that character of him, which is drawn by the late (*o*) Doctors Wharton, Beattie, and Johnson.

ARBUTHNOTT was the principal author, among the first writers, in the reign of Queen Anne, and possessed more wit, than either Swift or Pope, and deeper (*p*) learning, than even Lord Bolingbroke, and was more highly esteemed for his exemplary,

(*t*) Hawkesw. Lett. Vol. III. 96. (*u*) See among the DOCTOR's Writings, at the end of this his Biography. (*x*) Biogr. Brit. ap. Kipp. I. 243. (*y*) The Letter alluded to, is of the date in the text, see Pope's Lett. 318, 319, quarto, Lett. CLXXXVII. Edit. 1737. (*z*) From the Greek word, *Euthanasia*, an happy and easy death. Lexicon. (*a*) Hawkesw. Lett. DCV. (*b*) Hawkesw. Lett. CCCXXXIV. (*c*) Gentl. Mag. V. 163. a. (*d*) Playfair's Biogr. Alp. Index, ap. Chron. (*e*) Biogr. Brit. I. 243. Art. "ARBUTHNOTT" Kipp. Edit. (*f*) He suffered his children to tear out his Essay at one end of his great folio paper book, for their kites, while he was writing them at the other. Ruff. Life of Pope, 209. (*g*) British Biography, VIII. 349, 350. (*h*) This son died 2 Dec. 1731, 5 Geo. II. at his father's house, in Cork-street, Burlington Gardens. Gentl. Mag. I. 540. (*i*) Biogr. Br. as above. (*k*) Ruff. Life of Pope, 544, 545, 546. (*l*) Gentl. Mag. XLIX. 471. a. (*m*) Biogr. Brit. Kipp. Edit. (*n*) Lord Orrery's "Remarks on the Life and Writings of Swift, 8vo. Edit. 164, 165. (*o*) Biogr. Brit. III. among the "Corrigenda." (*p*) The extent and accuracy of DOCTOR ARBUTHNOTT's learning, is worthily observed upon, by one of the present Prelates, in a modern publication of great esteem. See Hurd's Dialogues, Dial. III. between the Honourable Robert Digby, DOCTOR ARBUTHNOTT, and Mr. Addison, 109, Id. Dial. IV.

exemplary, and amiable (q) virtues, than any other writer of his time, Addison only excepted; he was almost singular in his consummate probity and integrity, with peculiar sweetness of temper; an excellent (r) physician, and equally remarkable, for his humorous writings, in (s) verse, as well as (t) prose.

A PARTIAL CATALOGUE OF HIS WRITINGS.

"Tables of Antient Coins, Weights, and Measures (u) explained and exemplified, in several dissertations.

"Treatise concerning the nature and choice of Aliments,

"An Essay on the effects of Air on the Human Body."

"The Examination of Doctor Woodward's Account of the (x) Deluge."

This learned Treatise, was the first work ARBUTHNOTT engaged in, upon his arrival in London; it appeared in the year, 1697, 9 Will. III. and laid the foundation of the DOCTOR's (y) literary fame.

His (z) Epitaph on (a) Chartres (allowing one small alteration, the word *permitted* instead of *convives at*) is a complete; and a masterly composition in its kind; it shines *velut inter ignes luna minores*.

"Essay on the usefulness (b) of Mathematical Knowledge."

"Three (c) Hours after Marriage."

"Epistolary Correspondence."

These letters are incorporated, according to their respective dates, in this life of the DOCTOR.

"A Sermon preached to the People, at the Mureat Crofs of Edinburgh, on the subject of the Union," 1706 Anne.

But it is only supposed he wrote this anonymous work. See the *Corregenda* of the first volume of Biog. Brit. in the third volume of that work, Kipp. Edit.

The following lines were sung by (d) Durastanti, when she took her leave of the English stage; the words were, in haste, put together by (e) Mr. Pope, at the earnest request of the Earl of Peterborough.

Generous, gay, and gallant nation,
Bold in arms, and bright in arts;
Land secure from all invasion,
All but Cupid's gentle darts!

From your charms, oh, who would run?
Who would leave you for the sun?
Happy foil, adieu, adieu!
Let old charmers yield to new:

iii

(q) Pope in his Advertisement to his Epistle to DOCTOR ARBUTHNOTT, says, it was owing to the respect of the learned and candid friend, to whom it is inscribed, that he did not make as free use of the names of his enemies, as they had done of his, and in the Epistle itself:

"No names,—be calm—learn prudence of a friend."

(r) Pope used to say, that if it had not been for DOCTOR ARBUTHNOTT, he should not have had sufficient health, to apply himself to study; so that much of Mr. Pope's writings must be allowed, to be owing to his care of him. Ayre's Life of Pope II. 80.

(s) For his humorous Poetry, see his Verses on Miss Nelly Burnett, in Hawkesw. Lett. II. 144; his burlesque of the lines of Durastanti or Cuzzoni; Colonel Chartres's Epitaph; and Verses on the Dust, under 26 June, 1714.

(t) For his humorous Prose, see his "Altercation of the Ancients," in Hawkesw. Lett. III. 14. Biogr. Brit. I. 249. Kipp. Edit. His censure of Whiston's Project of the Longitude, under 17 July, 1714, and the following Anecdote:

"Charles Jarvis, the painter, who affected to be a Freethinker, was one day talking very irreverently of the scriptures, DOCTOR ARBUTHNOTT maintained to him, that he was not only a speculative, but a practical believer; Jarvis denied it; ARBUTHNOTT said, he would prove it, "You strictly observe the second Commandment," said the DOCTOR, "for in your pictures you make not the likeness of any thing, that is in the Heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth." Walpole, (Earl of Orford) Anec. of Paint. IV. 25. a.

(u) Gentl. Mag. XIX. 119. b. Biogr. Brit. I. 239, Kipp. Edit.

(x) Gent. Mag. XI. 392. Biogr. Brit. ap. Kipp. I. 237.

(y) S. Ireland's Graphic Illustr. of Hogarth, 35.

(z) Though Lord Orrery's correction of the Epitaph is cited in the Biogr. Brit. ap. Kipp. yet even the last editor hath not thought fit to alter the copy he has inserted in his edition. Counsellor Holliday observes, that the Colonel's memory is perpetuated, though not embalmed, by a monumental inscription from the pen of Dr. ARBUTHNOTT deeply dipped in gall; it would not have been very surprizing, if the keen satirist, in his inimitable epitaph, had availed himself of the circumstance of Chartres' being an usurer, by adding to the long catalogue of the colonel's other vices, that he was a most unaccountable man, who, in order to avoid detection, as an usurer, kept no accounts. Holliday's Life of Earl Mansfield, 31, 32, a copy of the Epitaph alluded to, may be read in Biog. Brit. I. 239, Kipp. Edit. Swift's Miscell. III. 53. Edit. 1732.

(a) His character in Biog. Brit. Arb. "Arbuthnot, John."

(b) Id. I. 237, n.

(c) Id. I. 239, and see under the year 1717.

(d) Or Cuzzoni, Biog. Brit. Kipp. Edit. I. 243. n. and calc. Voltaire's Lett. concerning the English Nations, 181.

(e) Neither of the above lines, are published in the works of either of them. Edinb. Mag. Old Series, IV. 587.

In arms, in arts, be still more shining;
All your joys be still increasing;
All your tastes be still refining;
All your joys, for ever ceasing:

But her old charmers yield to new;
Happy foil, adieu, adieu!

A Burlesque of the above Lines by Doctor (f) ARBUTHNOTT.

Puppies, whom I now am learning
Merry sometimes, always mad,
Who lavish most, when debts are craving
On fool, and farce, and masquerade!
Who would not from such bubbles run,
And leave such blessings for the fun?

Happy foil, and simple crew!
Let old sharpers yield to new;

All your tastes be still refining;
All your nonsense still more shining;
Blest in some Berenstod or Boschi,
He more awkward, he more husky;
And never want, when these are lost us,
Another Hudegger or Faustus.

Happy foil, and simple crew!
Let old sharpers yield to new!
Bubbles all, adieu! adieu!

The Doctor has had the Romance of Robinson Crusoe, ascribed to his pen, but we believe without much, if any foundation.

For an account of the Doctor's other writings, see under his Character, and Biogr. Brit. I. Art. "Arbuthnot Jobn," Kipp. Edit.

The portrait of Doctor ARBUTHNOTT, may be seen in plate III. of S. Ireland's Graphic Illustr. of Hogarth, among the characters, who frequented Button's Coffee-House, about the year 1720; the sketch was done by Mr. I, which, he informs us, receives additional value from the consideration, that no well authenticated portrait of the Doctor, is extant; none such, at least, has come within Mr. I's (g) knowledge.

(f) Edinb. Mag. Old Series, IV. 588.

(g) See the Illustr. 34.

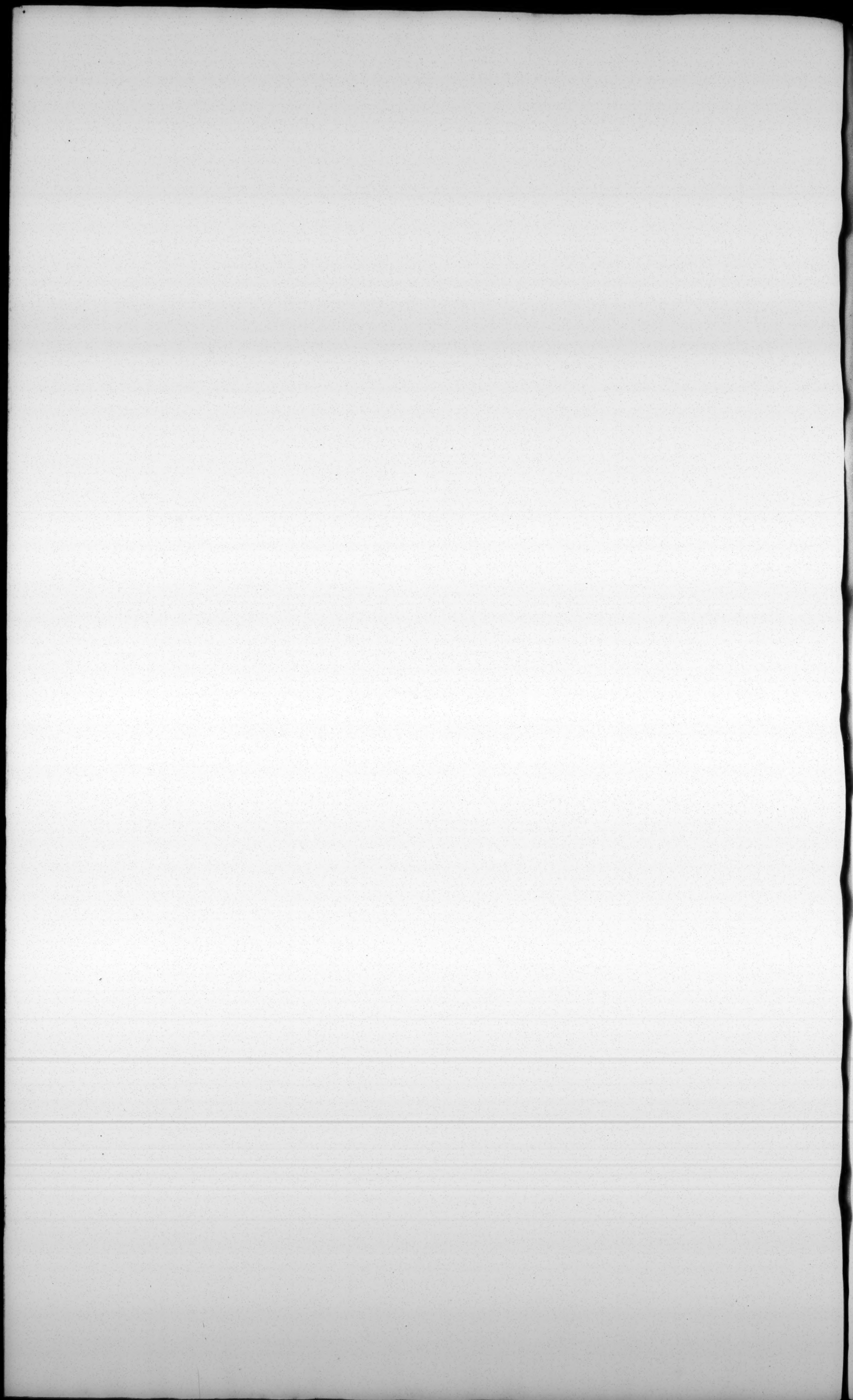


COLIN MACLAURIN, MATH. PROF. EDIN.

From an Original Painting in the Collection of the Earl of Bute.

London: Published Jan^y 1796 by Robert Wilkinson N^o 58 Cornhill.





M A C L A U R I N, the Mathematician.

COLIN (*a*) **MACLAURIN** was originally descended of an ancient family, which had been long in possession of the Island of Terrie, or Tirey, one of the Hebudes, Hebrides, or Western Islands, upon the coast of Argyleshire; his grandfather Daniel, removing to Inverara, greatly contributed to restore that town, after it had been almost entirely ruined in the time of the Civil Wars; and by some Memoirs which he wrote of his own time, appears to have been a person of worth, and superior abilities; John the son of Daniel, and father of our Mathematician, was Minister of Glenderule, where he not only distinguished himself by all the virtues of a faithful and diligent Pastor, but did leave, in the Registry of his Provincial Synod, lasting monuments of his talents for business, and of his public spirit; he was likewise employed by that Synod, in completing the Version of the Psalms into Irish, which is still used in those parts of the country, where divine service is used in that language; he married a gentlewoman of the family of Cameron, by whom he had three sons; John, a learned and pious Divine, one of the Ministers of the City of Glasgow; Daniel, who died young, after having given proofs of a most extraordinary genius; and **COLIN**, our Mathematician, who was born at Kilmoddan in the month of February 1698-9, 10 Will. III. his father died six weeks after, but that loss was in a great measure supplied to the orphan family, by the affectionate care of their uncle, Daniel Maclaurin, Minister of Kilfennan, and by the virtue and prudent œconomy of Mrs. Maclaurin; after some stay in Argyleshire, where her sisters and she had a small patrimonial estate, she removed to Dumbarton, for the more convenient education of her children, but dying in 1707, 6 Anne, the care of them devolved entirely to their uncle.

In 1709, 8 Anne, **COLIN** was sent to the University of Glasgow, and placed under the care of one of the best men, and most eminent Professors of the age, the learned Gerfhame Carmichael; here he continued five years, applying himself to his studies with that success, which might be expected from parts like his, cultivated with the most indefatigable care and diligence; Professor Carmichael, the celebrated Robert Simson, Doctor Arthur (*b*) Johnstone, and several other gentlemen of learning and worth, were proud of his most intimacy and friendship, all vying who should most encourage our young philosopher, by opening to him their libraries, and admitting him of their most intimate acquaintance; he kept an account of every day, and almost every hour of the day, of the beginning and success of every particular study, enquiry or investigation; of his conversation with learned men, the subjects of them, and the arguments on either side; of this Diary, fragments were found, at his decease, amongst his oldest MSS. In the future progress of his life, however, he could not find time to continue so formal a register of his transactions, but we are assured the habit never left him, and that every hour of it, was continually filled up with something which he could review with pleasure.

MACLAURIN's genius for Mathematical learning, discovered itself so early as at twelve years of age, about which period, the real tendency of character is often disclosed; when meeting accidentally in a friend's chamber with Euclid's Elements, he became master of the first six books, without assistance; and thence following his natural bent, made such a surprising progress, that very soon after, we find him engaged in the most curious and difficult problems; certain it is, that in his sixteenth year, he had already invented many of the Propositions afterwards published.

In the fifteenth year of his age, he took his Degree of Master of Arts with great applause, on which occasion, he composed and publicly defended a *Thesis* on the power of gravity; and after having spent a year in the study of Divinity, he

(*a*) The principal part of this Memoir, is taken from two ample Discourses, pronounced by Alexander Monro, M. D. before the Academical Senate, on the first meeting of the University of Edinburgh, after the death of **MACLAURIN**, prefixed to the Doctor's account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries, concerning that eminent Mathematician, which he would not allow to be printed, as they were to serve as the basis of his life and character, which afterwards appeared in the Paper prefixed to that Gentleman's account, mentioned above. See Edinb. Mag. Old Series, I. 306, Edit. 1773.

(*b*) See his Article in this Collection.

he quitted the Univerſity, and lived, for the moſt part, in an agreeable country retirement, at his uncle's houſe, till near the end of the year 1717, 4 Geo. I. In this retirement, he purſued his ſtudies with the ſame affiduity, as he had done at the Univerſity, continuing his favourite reſearches in Mathematics and Phyloſophy, and at other times in reading the beſt Claffic authors, for which he naturally had an exceeding good taſte.

In the intervals of his ſtudies, the lofty mountains amidſt which he lived, would often invite him abroad, to conſider the numberleſs natural curioſities they contain, and the infinite variety of plants that grew on them; or to climb their tops, and enjoy the moſt extenſive and diverſified proſpects; and here, his fancy being warmed by the grand ſcenes which preſented themſelves, he would ſometimes break out into an hymn or poetic rhapsody on the beauties of nature, and the perfections of it's author; of theſe, ſome fragments ſtill remain, and however unfit they may be for the public eye, they ſhew the progreſs they had made in the ſeveral parts of learning at the time they were written.

In the autumn of the ſame year 1717, 4 Geo. I. he offered himſelf candidate for the Profeſſorſhip of Mathematics, in the Mariſchal College of Aberdeen, which he obtained after a comparative trial of ten days, with a very able competitor; and being fixed in his chair, he ſoon revived the taſte of Mathematical learning, and raiſed it higher than it had ever been in that Univerſity.

During the vacations of the years 1719, 6 Geo. I. and 1721, 8 Geo. I. he went to London, with a view of improving himſelf, and of being introduced to illuſtrious men there; in his firſt journey, beſides Doctör Benjamin Hoadley, then Biſhop of (d) Bangor, afterwards ſucceſſively of Hereford, (e) Salisbury, and (f) Wincheſter, Doctör Samuel Clarke, and ſeveral other eminent characters, he became acquainted with Sir Iſaac Newton, whoſe friendſhip he ever after reckoned the greateſt honour and happineſs of his life.

In the year 1721, 8 Geo. I. our MACLAURIN was admitted a Member of the Royal (g) Society; two (h) Papers of his were inſerted among their Tranſactions; in his ſecond journey to London, he became acquainted with Martin Folkes, Eſq. then Preſident, with whom he cultivated a moſt entire and unreferved friendſhip, frequently correſponding with him, and communicating all his views and improvements in the Sciences. Andrew Mitchell, Member of Parliament for the Shire of Aberdeen, and the Reverend Mr. John Hill, Chaplain to his Grace William Wake, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, in 1722, 9 Geo. I. Lord Polworth, Plenipotentiary of the King of Great Britain to the Congreſs of Cambray, engaged our MACLAURIN to go as tutor and companion to his eldeſt ſon, who was then to ſet out on his travels; after a ſhort ſtay at Paris, and viſiting ſome other places in France, they fixed at Lorrain; where, beſides the advantages of a good academy, they had that of the Converſation of one of the moſt polite Courts in Europe; here MACLAURIN gained the eſteem of the moſt diſtinguiſhed perſon of both ſexes, and at the ſame time ſoon improved that eaſy genteel behaviour which was natural to him, both from the temper of his mind, and from the advantages of a graceful perſon.

MACLAURIN and his pupil having quitted Lorrain, were got as far on their Tour, as the Southern Provinces of France, when this hopeful young Nobleman was ſeized with a fever, and died at Montpellier; this melancholy event put an end to MACLAURIN's travelling, and he ſet out immediately (firſt preparing all that was proper for the funeral obſequies, of his amiable pupil, companion, and friend) on his return to Aberdeen.

MACLAURIN being now univerſally diſtinguiſhed as one of the firſt literary characters of the age, ſome of the Curators of the Univerſity of Edinburgh, were deſirous of engaging him, to ſupply the place of James Gregory, (whoſe age and infirmities had rendered him incapable of teaching) by his aſſiſtance: ſeveral difficulties retarded this deſign for ſome time, particularly the competition of a gentleman eminent for mathematical abilities, and who had great intereſt with

(d) Beats. Pol. Ind. I. 118.

(e) Id. 163.

(f) Id. 166.

(h) Viz. one intituled, "Of the Conſtruction and Measure of Curves." Phil. Trans. No. 356, the other, "A new method of deſcribing all kinds of Curves." No. 359.

(g) Chamb. Preſent State, Ann. cit. It is to be found in that publication under L. "Laurin," and not under M. "Maclaurin." The great Lord Bacon, in his History of the New Atlantis, the moſt beautiful of all fictions, gave birth to a Philoſophical College. Abraham Cowley, the Poet borrowed his notion of ſuch a College, and to his honour, the Royal Society had it's beginning from it. See Doctör John Campbell's "Hermippus Redivivus, 62," and Grang. Biogr. Hiſt. Engl. IV. 42, in the Notes.

with the patrons of the University; and the want of an additional fund for a new Professor; but both these difficulties were got over, by the kind interposition of Sir Isaac Newton, who wrote to MACLAURIN on the occasion, informing him, he was very glad to hear he had a prospect of being joined to James Gregory, in the Professorship of Mathematics at Edinburgh, not only because he was his friend, but principally on account of his abilities, he being acquainted as well with the new improvements of Mathematics, as with the former state of those Sciences. Sir Isaac heartily wished MACLAURIN success, and should be very glad of hearing of his being elected; and in a Letter to the then Lord Provost of Edinburgh, which MACLAURIN knew nothing of, till some time after; Sir Isaac writes that he is glad to understand MACLAURIN is in good repute with them, for his skill in Mathematics; as he thinks MACLAURIN deserves it very well; and to satisfy them, that he does not flatter our Mathematician, and also to encourage him to accept the place of assisting Mr. Gregory, in order to succeed him, Sir Isaac adds, that he was ready (if the Provost would please to give him leave) to contribute twenty pounds a year, towards a provision for MACLAURIN, until Gregory's place should become vacant, provided he should happen to live so long; and that he would pay it to the Provost's order in London.

MACLAURIN became Gregory's assistant; his polite and easy manners formed a general recommendation, to his being afterwards appointed sole Professor; him the ladies flocked to see, and the eclipse, and took care to be in time, having more science than the French Marquis, who when he found his fair convoy too late, said, "*Monsieur Cassini est de mes amis, il recommencera;*" i. e. "Mr. Cassini is my friend; he will begin again."

In the month of November 1725, 12 Geo. I. MACLAURIN was introduced into the University, as was at the same time his learned colleague and intimate friend, Alexander (i) Monro, M. D. Professor of Anatomy; after this the mathematical classes soon became very numerous, there being generally upwards of one hundred gentlemen, attending his Lectures every year, who being of different standings and proficiency, MACLAURIN was obliged to divide them into four or five classes, in each of which he employed a full hour every day, from 1 Nov. to 1 June.

All MACLAURIN's Lectures, were given with such perspicuity of method and language, that his demonstrations seldom required repetition; whenever they did however, he would endeavour to give his pupils a better view of the subject, by explaining it in a different way.

In order to supply his vast study and writing with sufficient time, he was obliged to lessen his ordinary hours of sleep, and thus no doubt greatly impaired his health, and accelerated his final dissolution; this accounts for those immature deaths among men of science, they depriving themselves of their natural rest, in order to pursue all their various studies with equal intenseness, and thus in the end close their valuable lives, to the great loss of the intellectual world, at an early period of their existence; the Republic of Letters affords not a few instances, in justice of the observation.

In the year 1733, Geo. II. MACLAURIN married Anne Stewart, the daughter of Walter S. Solicitor General in Scotland.

The Reverend Doctor George Berkley, the Bishop of Cloyne, having taken occasion to explode the fluxionary method, and also to charge Mathematicians in general with infidelity, in a Treatise intitled the "*Analyst*" in the year 1734-5, 8 Geo. II. MACLAURIN vindicated his favourite study, and repelled an accusation, in which the profession itself was so unjustly attacked. His answer to the Bishop's book, instead of a vindictory pamphlet, proved a complete system of fluxions.

MACLAURIN's demonstrations had been, several years before, communicated to Doctor Berkley, whom our Mathematician had treated with the greatest personal respect and civility, notwithstanding which, the Doctor in his Treatise on Tar Water, repeats the charge.

MACLAURIN proposed to have the plan of the Medical Society at Edinburgh more extensive, by including in it, the antiquities of the country, whereupon, by his influence, several Noblemen and Gentlemen, of the first rank and character,

(i) The gentleman from whose orations spoken at the first Meeting of the University of Edinburgh, after MACLAURIN's death, the substance of this whole account is chiefly taken.

character, joined themselves to the former members ; among whom the Earl of Moreton became President, and among the latter, Doctor Plumtree, Professor of Chymistry, and our MACLAURIN were appointed Secretaries ; besides several other gentlemen of distinction, foreigners as well as natives and English, solicited as an honour to be admitted members.

MACLAURIN was the means of this Society being informed of every new discovery or improvement in the Sciences.

He drew an elegant and well contrived plan of an Astronomical Observatory, and of a convenient school for experiments in the University, of which he proposed the building, and employed all his interest for private contributions towards carrying on the same ; and with such success, that had not the unhappy Rebellion intervened, the intended fabrick might have been soon completed ; inasmuch as the proposal was approved, adopted, and encouraged by the liberality of the Earls of Morton and Hoptoun, as well as of the Honourable Mr. Charles Clarke, Puisne (k) Baron of the Court of Exchequer in England, Vice President of the *Philosophical Society*.

MACLAURIN encouraged the taking accurate Maps of the Western Coasts and Isles, and the Reverend Mr. Bryce published, in consequence, his map of the Coast of Caithness and Strathaven.

MACLAURIN was of opinion, that no good Maps could be expected from the slavish copying of Map-sellers, nor from a painful collection and patching together old draughts and surveys of little authority, which he thought would rather perpetuate than rectify errors.

When schemes for finding out a passage from Greenland to the South Sea, were laid before the Parliament, in the year 1744, 18 Geo. II. the Legislature limited the premium to the discovery of a North *West* passage, upon which occasion MACLAURIN regretted that the word *West* was inserted, as he thought that passage, if at all to be found, could not lie far from the Pole.

MACLAURIN was among the first of his countrymen to rouse the friends of our happy Constitution, in the year 1745, 19 Geo. II. when it was certainly known, that the Highland Rebels had got between the city of Edinburgh, and the King's troops, and were marching Southward, occasioned from the unlucky security they had thenceforth continued in ; he made plans of the walls, proposed the several trenches, barricades, batteries, and such other defences, as he thought might be got ready, before the arrival of the Rebels, and by which he hoped the city might be secured, until the King's forces under Sir John Cope, (which were daily expected) should arrive to its relief ; MACLAURIN's anxiety, fatigue, and cold to which he exposed himself, being employed night as well as day, in running from place to place, in contriving as well as over-seeing the execution of his hasty fortifications, affecting a constitution naturally weak of nerves, laid the foundation of disease, of which he died.

How this plan came to be neglected, and in what manner the Rebels got possession of the town, is not a proper inquiry for this place ; the Lowlanders had forgot the use of arms, and the capital was taken, or yielded, as it pleased God ; MACLAURIN was not engaged in solving a problem at the time, so he flew off at a tangent, and made a rectilinear progress to the North of England, where he was kindly received by Herring, Archbishop of York.

MACLAURIN had been too active, and distinguished a volunteer, to think he could escape the severest treatment, if he fell to the hands of the Rebels, after neglecting to make the required submission : he therefore withdrew privately into England ; as soon as his Grace, Doctor Thomas Herring, then Lord Archbishop of (l) York, who had been Bishop of (m) Bangor, and afterwards became Archbishop of (n) Canterbury, was informed, that MACLAURIN had fled to the North of England, he invited him in a most friendly and polite manner, to reside with him during his stay in that country, MACLAURIN readily accepted the invitation, and lived as happy as man could do, who was ignorant of the state of his family, and saw the ruin of his own country ; MACLAURIN ever retained the highest sentiments of his Grace's merits and goodness, and afterwards kept a regular correspondence with him ; and when it was suspected, that the Rebels might once more
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(k) Beats. Pol. Ind. I. 422, b. Wynn's Serj. 124.

(l) Beats. Pol. Ind. I 174.

(m) Id. 118.

(n) Id. 114.

take possession of Edinburgh, after their retreat from England, this Prelate invited his former guest again to take refuge with him.

At York, MACLAURIN had been observed, to be more meagre than ordinary, and with a sickly look, though not being apprehensive of danger at that time, he did not call in the assistance of a physician, but having had a fall from his horse on a journey southward, and when the Rebel army marched into England, having on his return home, been exposed to very tempestuous and cold weather, upon his arrival, he complained of being very much out of order; his disorder was soon discovered to be a dropsy of the belly; to remove which, variety of medicines, prescribed by the most eminent physicians in London, as well as those of Edinburgh, and three tapplings were used without effect, or at least without making a cure.

MACLAURIN's behaviour during his tedious and painful disorder, was such as became a philosopher and a Christian; calm, cheerful, and resigned; his senses and judgment remaining in their full vigour, until a few hours of his death.

Earl (o) Buchan says, with a view of shewing his perfect agreement with MACLAURIN, in his religious, moral, and literary sentiments, his Lordship closes his communication with the last words of MACLAURIN, and the remarks made on them by his Biographer, in the Essay prefixed to his posthumous works.

"From every Astronomical observation, as well as from the state of the moral world, *we are induced to believe, that our present state would be very imperfect without a subsequent one*; wherein our views of nature, and of its GREAT AUTHOR, may be more clear and satisfactory.

"*It does not appear to be suitable to the wisdom that shines throughout all nature, to suppose that we should see so far, and have our curiosity so much raised concerning the works of God, only to be disappointed in the end (p).*

"As man is undoubtedly the chief being upon this globe, and this globe may be no less considerable, *in the most valuable respects*; than any other in the universe, if we should suppose that man were to perish without ever arriving at a more complete knowledge of nature than the very imperfect one he can ever attain in his present state, we might conclude, that the like desires would be frustrated in the inhabitants of all the other planets and systems; and that the beautiful scheme of nature would never be unfolded to any of them, but in a manner exceedingly imperfect.

"But this being inconsistent with the universal analogy of nature, leads us to consider our present state as only *the dawn or beginning of our existence, and as a state of preparation or probation for further advancement.*

"Surely it is in the power of the Almighty to grant us a far greater improvement of the faculties we already possess, or to endow us with new faculties (of which at this time we have no idea,) for penetrating farther into the scheme of nature, and for approaching nearer and nearer to *himself* the first and supreme intelligent cause.

"We know not how far it was proper, or necessary that we should not be led into knowledge at once, but should advance gradually, *that by comparing new objects, or new discoveries, with what was known to us before, our improvements might be more complete and regular; or how far it may be necessary or advantageous, that intelligent beings should pass through a kind of infancy of knowledge.* For new knowledge does not consist so much in our having access to a new object, as in comparing it with others already known, observing its relations to them, or discerning what it has in common with them, and wherein their disparity consists. *Thus our knowledge is vastly greater than the sum of what all its objects separately could afford, and when a new object comes within our reach, the addition to our knowledge is the greater, the more we already know, so that it increases, not as the new objects increase, but in a much higher proportion * * * **

As the good and truly wise man was dictating these last words of his history, his amanuensis observed some hesitation or repetition. No pulse could then be felt in any part of his body, and his hands and feet were already cold. Notwithstanding this extremely weak condition, he sat in his chair, and spoke to his friend Dr. Monro, with his usual serenity and strength, desiring the Doctor to account for a phenomenon, which he then observed in himself: flashes of fire seem-

(o) His Lordship's Manuscript respecting MACLAURIN.

(p) Judging by analogy, does it not appear that the insatiable appetite of *cultivated Human nature* for latent and spiritual knowledge connected with sensible objects, must have its object in infinite duration? and is there any thing unphilosophical, in believing, that the individual man, through various changes, that are before and behind the grave, may be prepared for its rational and perpetual fruition?

ing to dart from his eyes, while in the mean time his sight was failing, so that he could scarce distinguish one object from another. In a little time after this conversation, he desired to be laid upon his bed; where on Saturday, the 14th of June, O. S. 1746, aged 48 years and four months, he finished his amiable life, in the arms of friendship and of philosophy.

He had an easy passage from this world to that state of bliss, of which he had the most elevated ideas, and which he most ardently longed to possess.

MACLAURIN left at the time of his decease, two sons, John and Colin, and three daughters, of his seven matrimonial children, to lament his great loss; he was buried in the Grey Friars Church-yard, Edinburgh, North Britain, where is erected a tomb, and an (g) Epitaph thereon.

The life of this eminent person, was spent in a course of laborious, yet not painful study, in continually doing good to the utmost of his power, in improving curious and useful arts; and propagating truth, virtue and religion amongst mankind; he was taken from us at an age, when he was capable of doing much more; but he left an example, which, we hope, will be long admired and imitated.

The grief for the loss of this excellent person, was as general as the esteem which he had acquired, with all ranks of men; but those of greatest worth, and who had most intimately known him, were the most deeply affected; Doctor Alexander Monro, above-mentioned, and on the occasion before-noticed, gives particularly, a very moving picture of the grief the late Duncan Forbes, Lord President of the Court of Session, in Scotland, on his friend MACLAURIN's decease; a likeness of character, and a perfect harmony of sentiments and views, had closely united them in their lives, in their deaths, they were alas! too little divided; the President likewise worn out in the service of his country, was soon to be the subject of a general mourning.

Acute parts and extensive learning were in MACLAURIN but inferior qualities, as appeared in a variety of instances; he was still more nobly distinguished from the bulk of his fellow creatures, by the qualities of his heart, his sincere love to God, and men, his universal benevolence and unaffected piety; together with a warmth and constancy in his friendship, that was in a manner peculiar to himself; his worth was but half known, and never disclosed itself in its full lustre, until it came to suffer the severe test of that distressful situation, in which every man must at last find himself, and which only minds prepared like MACLAURIN's, armed with virtue and Christian hope, can bear with dignity!

PARTIAL CATALOGUE OF HIS WORKS, MANUSCRIPT AS WELL AS PRINTED.

“ *An Account of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophical Discoveries.*”

In this excellent work, MACLAURIN proves the wisdom, the power, the goodness, and other attributes of the Deity.

Several of MACLAURIN's papers read before the Medical Society, were printed.

“ Extract of a Letter from Mr. COLIN (r) MACLAURIN, Professor of Mathematics at Edinburgh, to Sir Hans Sloane, dated from that city, 3 Dec. 1733, containing an abridged account of the effects of the Lightning, which broke on Melvill House, in Fifeshire, the seat of the Earl of Leven, on 27 Oct. 1733.”

“ *Geometria Organica.*”

Fragments,

“ *Paper*”

(g) The present Writer was in hopes of procuring a copy, but all his endeavours for that purpose proved vain.

(r) Penn. Scot. III. 460. Append. No. XVII.

" *Paper, whereby MACLAURIN accounts for the Motion of the Tides, from the Theory of Gravity.*"

This piece gained him the prize of the Royal Academy of Sciences, in the year 1740, 14 Geo. II.

" *Complete System of Fluxions.*"

This appeared at Edinburgh, in the year 1742, 16 Geo. II. in two volumes Quarto.

On this great work, MACLAURIN bestowed the most labour, and will for ever do him honour. See the Philosophical Transactions, No. 468, 469.

Several Pieces which are among the Transactions of the Royal Society.

" *Treatise of Algebra.*"

" *De Linearum Geometricarum proprietatibus generalibus.*"

" *Translation of Doctor David Gregory's Practical Geometry, revised and published with Additions, in the year 1745,* 19 Geo. II.

" I (s) enquired diligently for any traces or paper, or canvass, that might remain to exhibit the resemblance of the countenance and person of a man whose Works and Character I so much admired, that I might place a copy of it in my apartment.

" In this research I was almost finally disappointed, for I could find only a black lead drawing done from MACLAURIN, when he was a very young man, and a cast in wax taken from his face after he was dead, in the possession of the learned Earl of Morton, President of the Royal Society. With the aid of these I made many sketches with my own pencil, and put that which by the surviving scholars of MACLAURIN was thought to have the greatest resemblance, into the hands of C. Metz, the Painter, who after several essays, and amendments, painted the Portrait which I have caused to be engraved.

" This Painting has been often recognized in my numerous collection by the old scholars and acquaintance of MACLAURIN, so that no doubt can be entertained of its recording somewhat at least of the fabric that contained the bright and virtuous spirit of COLIN MACLAURIN, to whose memory I consecrate it." The Portrait in this collection is taken from this and from a drawing in black-lead by Ferguson the Astronomer.

MACLAURIN had a *star* or defect in his left eye, which is preserved in the drawing which accompanies this Memoir.

(s) Earl Buchan's MSS.



